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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOME DOINGS

OF MODERN SOCIETY CRITICIZED FROM SOCIALIST STANDPOINT.

Brickell, the Capitalist Bell-Wether—Bryan and Socialism—The Seidenburg Spectre Like Banqou's Ghost Will Not Down—The Two Russian Governments—Another Lie Nailed.

In chattel slavery days some well-groomed Negro was occasionally picked up by his master, praised by his master as an "intelligent fellow," and hauled upon some public platform to "prove" the beauties of slavery and the wrongfulness of abolitionism. The well-groomed wage slave Joseph Brickell, Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union of Pawtucket, R. I., performed for his masters, last August 27th, the identical job of his predecessers, the well-groomed chattel slave of chattel slavery days, by "proving" the beauties of wage slavery, and folly of Socialism, and his masters are bestowing upon him equal praise. The only significance of the event is the proof it bears of the close parallel there is between old-time chattel and modern wage slavery.—Nor will the issue be different.

The "great Bryan speech" came off on last August 30th. The same old begging of the question was exhibited. Mr. Bryan opposed Socialism but left untouched the cause of Socialism. The "distinguished Nebraskan" was right when he said "Socialism must be opposed with argument and not with abuse." He should have added that the argument must be one that joins issue, not one that dodges it.

The betrayers of the Working Class in the Gompers-Strasser-Morris Braun International Cigarmakers' Union are making the discovery that Macbeth made. The ghost of Banquo would not down; neither does the Seidenberg Specter. Banquo was killed but Macbeth could not survive, and Banquo's spirit prevailed and his descendants came to power. The S. T. & L. A. cigarmakers of New York were assassinated, but the assassins can not survive, and the spirit and the descendants of the assassinated body are rising and they are coming into power. The stew into which the assassins are finding themselves now through the Strasser-Best attempted sell-out in Boston and the Morris Braun attempted sell-out at Regensburg's in this city typifies the Macbeth stew when he found the Birnam wood coming up to Dunsinane.

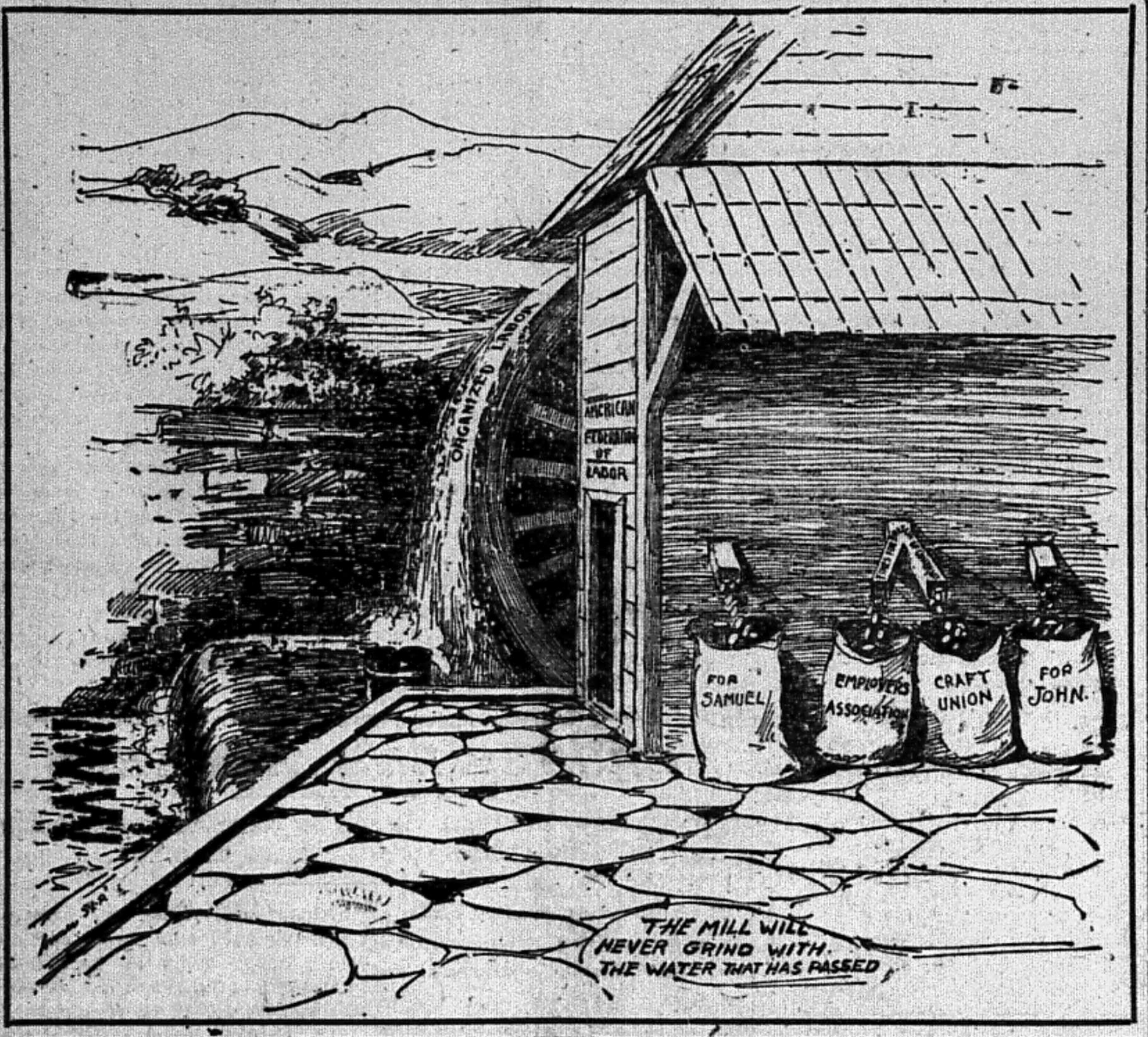
Another pillar, or set of pillars of society, gone! The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia goes down with a $10,000,000 liability, spreading ruin and devastation in the crash. Such are the beauties of this "best of all possible social systems."

It can no longer be doubted that there are two Governments in Russia. One is the Government of the Czar, the other the Government of the people. The precision with which the sentences of the people's Executive office are being enforced by the executions of the Mins, the Liarliarskis, the Riemans, etc., establishes the fact as to the existence of two competing Governments, and as to the state of war that the country finds itself in.

Among the "Anarchistic" literature found in Gillhaus's possession by the menials of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association is a pamphlet entitled "Behind the Scenes." The pamphlet contains fac-similes of letters written by Colorado Governors, Senators, Judges, down to court clerks, and including "Gen." Sherman Bell applying to the railroads for passes, or thanking them for receipt of the same. Such applications are in violation of law. Who will deny that the pamphlet "Behind the Scenes" deals with anarchy? Who can wonder at the anarchistic conduct of the menials of the Mine Owners' Association in trying the Czar's stupid trick of suppressing information?

M. Demetchinsky, a publicist of conservative views, who gives his opinion upon the Russian situation, makes a valuable contribution to the general discussion that is now going on the world over. M. Demetchinsky draws sharp the line between existing Governments and society. This is a gem of truth. Governments have been looking upon themselves as society, and a destruction of them thus became the destruc[illegible]w. M. Demetchinsky realiz[illegible] false. Good for the g[illegible]

This issue of The People, containing three documents under the caption: "Documents for Future History," furnishes the latest proof of the "blackguardism" of the Socialist Labor Party in particular, and Daniel De Leon in general. An instance of such "blackguardism" was furnished recently when the slander carried around by Messrs. John Spargo and Algernon Lee of the Socialist party of this State, to the effect that De Leon had been a Bismarck spy, had its head staved in, in full public view, in the columns of The People. Now another and double slander, a slander against the S. L. P. and a slander against Bebel combined, retailed by one Alexander Rosen of the S. P. of this State, has the bottom knocked from under it by Bebel himself.—All of which is, of course, additional proof positive that, besides being "liars," the S. L. P. and De Leon are "blackguards." From time immemorial it has been "lying" and "blackguarding" to nail liars and blackguards.



ORGANIZED LABOR
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
FOR SAMUEL
EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION
CRAFT UNION
FOR JOHN.
THE MILL WILL NEVER GRIND WITH THE WATER THAT HAS PASSED

LOUD CALLS FOR RIOT

Jerome, the "intrepid terror of corruption," crawls and admits he can not proceed against the Ice Trust, all its rascalities notwithstanding.

The Ohio Attorney General "is forced" to let the Standard Oil criminals slip through his hands.

Paul Morton, ex-Cabinet officer, is promoted to a fat job and post of trust on the Insurance Companies immediately after he is exposed as violator of the law in the matter of rebates.

The State of Indiana stands or dies impotent to prosecute Taggart, despite his open violation of the anti-gambling laws in the French Lick.

Mayer, the Attorney General of the State of New York decides that election frauds become sacred matter, not to be looked into, once the fraudulently returned candidate has been seated.

The railroad rates act is found to be so full of holes that the railroad capitalists can drive a coach-and-four through it, with the consent and applause of their Government.

The gas companies have been ordered by law in New York to charge no more than 80 cents. The law is "hung up."

The New York City grand jury declines to indict the thieving Insurance officers on the ground that if it did indict them it would have to indict "the leading officers of the leading financial institutions of the city and State."

At Vincennes, Ind., two workingmen were killed and twenty others injured by the explosion of a boiler at the paper mills. The boiler was unfit for use and was kept in use in violation of the factory laws. But the lives of workingmen are cheaper than new boilers. So long as the boiler could hold together it was kept in operation to grind out dividends though the dividends were clotted with human gore.

At Greeley Center, Neb., the Burlington railroad applies the torch to two carloads of incriminating documents, thus covering a series of crimes with another crime—arson to obliterate fraud.

In Chattanooga, Tenn.—Sheriff J. T. Shipp is "counted in" and returned triumphantly elected on the strength of his record in favor of lynching.

The Poughkeepsie wreck of the New York Central, killing several people and injuring many more—a regulation happening on the road that furnishes Duchess Consuelo Vanderbilt with champagne and pate-de-foi-gras—is allowed to go unpunished and is hushed up by the capitalist press.

Despite the Court decision to the contrary, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company insists upon charging two fares, and ordered its special constables to KILL any passenger who refuses to pay the double fare. Obedient to the order a girl is dumped into the canal and is drowned.

August Gillhaus, an organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, is summarily deported from the Cripple Creek District of Colorado and his property confiscated without process of law, and in defiance of Constitutional rights.

And all along Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone continue to languish in jail deprived of a speedy trial and of being confronted with their accusers, while these are carrying on the trial in their absence in the columns of the capitalist press.

These be loud calls for riot—for riot by the capitalist class; for riot to supplement capitalist economic plunder. Who but the class-consciously organized Working Class is there to quell the riot?

TEXAS IN LINE

S. L. P. NOMINATES DOWLER, AND ISSUES ABLE MANIFESTO.

Adopts Resolutions Condemnatory of Colorado-Idaho Outrage—Declares Allegiance to National Platform—Endorses Industrial Unionism—Ticket Complete.

San Antonio, Texas, August 27.—The Texas State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was held at Macht's Hall, on Tuesday, August 14th. The report of the State Committee was dispensed with owing to the severe illness of the able secretary, Frank Leitner, who has since died.

Relative to the Colorado-Idaho outrage against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that we denounce in unmeasured terms this dastardly outrage perpetrated against the true representatives of our Class, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and that we support morally, financially, and in every way necessary our persecuted brothers of the Industrial Workers of the World and that we renew our zeal in promoting the organization of our class, in this the only Working Class Union.

The convention declared its allegiance to the S. L. P. national platform, and organization, endorsed the attitude of the S. L. P. toward "Trade Unions" and Industrial Unionism, and issued an address to the working class of Texas, which will be found in another column; as will also the nominations made.

UNANIMOUS FOR UNITY.

The Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey has endorsed the findings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference, the manifesto and the resolutions, by a vote of 78 for, and none against.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Essex County,	12	for;	none	against.
Hoboken,	14	"	"	"
North Hudson,	6	"	"	"
South Hudson,	13	"	"	"
Union County,	9	"	"	"
Passaic County,	24	"	"	"
	—			
	78			

John C. Butterworth, Secy., S. E. C.
Paterson, N. J., August 26.

S. L. P. INOCULATES BRYANITES.

The crowds that went in and out of the Bryan reception Thursday, August 30, ran plumb up against a big Socialist Labor Party meeting at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh street. A. J. Francis was chairman; Frank Bohn, Acting National Secretary, S. L. P., A. Lightbourne, and Miss Flynn, were the speakers. Over eighty pamphlets were sold. The audience at times was very large and always interested.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS OF TEXAS

Fellow Workingmen:

Consistent with the national revolutionary character of Socialist principles and tactics, the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party abstains from formulating a special State platform and instead adopts the S. L. P. national platform (which will be found appended) and issues the following address, hoping thereby to acquaint you, in a limited degree at least, with the fundamental importance to our class of our purposes, and to justify our expectation of your political endorsement.

The three fundamental propositions of Socialist philosophy are: The materialistic conception of historic evolution, which is, in effect, that the material conditions, the status of development and manner of ownership of the means of production—the modes of producing the food necessary for human consumption—forms the basis of history. It is these which, with inevitable certainty, force on revolution upon revolution, changes in Governments, laws, morals and religions.

The second proposition is that the history of all societies since the advent of private property in the means of production has been a history of class struggles, freeman and slave, patrician and plebian, lord and serf, guildmaster and ojurneyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed stood in constant opposition to one another, and carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight that each time ended either in the revolutionary reconstitution of society or in the common ruin of the contending classes. To-day this struggles is between the capitalist class and the wage earning class and the basis of this struggle is the wage system, which, in turn, grows out of the private ownership of the modern tools of production.

The third proposition is that of the production and source of Surplus Value, to paraphrase which we maintain that: Even when the Capitalist purchases the worker's labor power at its exchange value, its cost of production, the value of the necessaries required to produce or generate the worker's power to work—to "get up steam," as it were—he, the Capitalist, gets out of it more value than he pays for; that laboring power has the peculiar feature of being a value creating commodity; not alone producing its own value, but, in addition, producing a Surplus Value for its purchaser, the employer. That, in the first couple of hours of its use, with the modern implements of production, it creates its own value—its "keep"—and the balance of the day it puts in producing Surplus Value, for which no equivalent is paid. That the extraction of Surplus Value is the source of all capitalist accumulation and possessions. That as improvements are introduced in production that part of the day which is required to produce the workers wage or "keep" is reduced and that part lengthened in which the worker produces Surplus Value for the capitalist. And, finally, as a result of this merchandise character or quality of the workers, production might increase to any extent without any benefit to the worker whatever. What they receive is determined not by what they produce, but by the supply of and demand for labor power upon the "labor market," i. e., by competition with their fellows for an opportunity to work. For instance, there are five hundred men working in a shoe or other shop or mill. An improvement is introduced which makes possible the production of twice the amount of wealth formerly produced. Does that mean that the workers will benefit by the increased production? Oh, no; it means that one-half of those formerly at work are now thrown on the street, the bread having been taken from their hands by the introduction of machinery or improvements which makes possible greater abundance with less effort! Who, then, is benefited? Plainly those who own and monopolize the machinery of production.

This is the key to the situation, for to the owner of the means of production goes the product.

This, then, is the evil that must be met. Thereby comes the power to rob, for to gain access to the means of work the workers must forego their right to that which they produce. As a result of this there is ever more wealth produced and less, relatively, paid to the workers for its production. The workers, the majority of the consumers, can consume less and ever less of the wealth which they produce; goods accumulate and a "crisis of abundance" ensues; poverty contemporaneous with, aye, because of abundance! Workers in want and the fear of want because they have produced too much! Suffering in the midst of the abundance created by their own labor!

Against all these precious ideals of the opponents of Socialism the Socialist Labor Party inveighs. We point out to the Working Class that they are the sole producers of all wealth, the ownership of which they cannot secure and enjoy under the present system; that it, the Working Class, is next in the order of social evolution; that a stage has now been reached where it, the oppressed class in the present day class struggle, cannot effect its own emancipation without at the same time and once and for all time abolishing all class distinctions and exploitation; without, in a word, establishing the Socialist Republic, a system of ownership based upon collective ownership and management of the machinery of production, which have become collective in character and effect.

There has been consummated a revolution in the domain of economics—the industrial field—from the individual tool of yore to the collective tool of to-day. For instance, from the small individually operated shop to the modern factory. In transportation, from the wagon "prairie schooner" of yore to the railroad of to-day, requiring as these modern tools do the co-operative effort of hundreds and thousands for their operation. Nevertheless, despite this revolution in the character and magnitude of the tool, the old system of private individualistic ownership—which was logical and moral when the owner and operator was one and the same—and consequently of appropriation of the product—remains in force.

Now the Socialist Labor Party perceiving the contradiction—the supreme evil of to-day—and recognizing that, to the owner of the means of production, though himself a parasite, goes the product, purposes abolishing the merchandise character of labor by terminating the divorce of the workers from the means of work and establishing a system of ownership in conformity with the manner of their operation; we point out to the Working Class the fact that it is through the exracting of Surplus Value—the difference between what the worker produces and what he receives for producing it that the capitalist class has developed and acquired possession of the implements of production; that the present stage of development of those tools precludes the possibility of individual—compels collective operation of same, and proclaims to the world that the only logical system of ownership of collectively operated tool is collective ownership—SOCIALISM.

To this end the Socialist Labor Party ballot, and class-conscious industrial organization of the Working Class such as is the "Industrial Workers of the World" are the instruments and the force.

Workingmen! your condition, your status in society is that of merchandise, with all the dependence and degradation that that implies. While some of you boast of your "freedom," you haven't even the right, opportunity and "freedom" to work without the consent of a master, to say nothing about receiving the full results of the energy and tissue you expend! Verily, under Capitalism the workers must partake of "Freedom," "Prosperity" and "Happiness" vicariously! For most workers there is constant uncertainty of employment, periods of enforced idleness being frequent and steady work exceptional. There is ever present a feeling of insecurity, of fear for the future which makes a dog's life of it at best! All save the Socialists, actively or passively, uphold and perpetuate it—some with conscious villainy, others through criminal ignorance. Let not yourselves fall within either category. Upon yourselves devolves the responsibility and the task—pleasant task—of accomplishing our emancipation from the last—mayhap the most cruel—form of slavery.

Themselves beneficiaries of your dependence and robbery, the capitalist parties cannot be expected to do aught to aid you—no more than the owner of a chattel slave could have been expected to write, speak or fight for the abolition of chattel slavery. Beneficiaries of injustice never have established,

(Continued on page 6.)

STREET RAILROADING

TO UNDERGO A RADICAL CHANGE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Trains of Two Cars to be Run by Only One Motorman and One Coductor, Thus Cutting the Working Force in Half—Saving in Fenders Also a Considerable Item.

A radical change in street railroading is contemplated by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. The motive for the change is, like all changes or improvements in capitalist industries, the piling up of greater profits. This will easily be accomplished by swelling the ranks of the unemployed army, and, intensifying the labor of those retained.

An experiment was conducted Sunday, August 26 on the Lenox avenue line, between 116th and 145th streets, with much secrecy. The experinemt consisted in running a train of two cars, equipped with an air brake, and only one motorman and one conductor. It was pronounced a great success by the officials. Trains of two cars each will soon be in operation on the pricipal lines owned by the company. Preparations for the change are, it is said, being made with great rapidity.

A careful estimate of the number of motormen and conductors that will be forced out of employment, by the change, is placed at two thousand. The displacemen of these men will throw into the coffers of the corporation hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in wages saved. Another considerable item can be saved in fenders, for many of them can be dispensed with.

The company is said to be feling exceedingly happy over the prospects, and no wonder. But the motormen and conductors? Few of them know that the change, which means perhaps hunger and misery to many of them and their families, has even been thought of by their masters. They have not been consulted in the matter. The company is doing its utmost to guard the secret and prevent a stampede of employes, who may consider themselves the ones most likely to be marked for discharge, when the train system is launched. The childish twaddle of the pure and simpler's "Identity of interests between master and slave" is once again silenced by cold, hard facts.

The Union Street Railway Company of the Bronx, and the Broklyn and Jersey City street car companies will, it is pointed out, logically follow the Metropolitan, thus adding considerable numbers to the unemployed army in this locality. And as there is no patent on the new system it can be easily guessed what will happen in all other cities throughout the country.

A WEEK OF GOOD

AGITATION PUT IN BY NATIONAL ORGANIZER WILLIAMS AT STOCKTON.

Addresses Large Crowds on Public Square, Exposing the Crimes of Capitalism and Its Main Auxiliary, The A. F. of L.—Talks Well Received.

Stockton, Cal., August 28.—Not since Frank Bohn, former national organizer, now acting national secretary Socialist Labor party, was here over a year ago, has Stockton had such a week of successful agitation and proletarian awakening as the one just passed, when National Organizer, B. H. Williams, held large crowds on the public square, exposing the crimes of capitalism and its main auxiliary, the A. F. of L. His talks on the I. W. W. were well received; and when he comes back in a few weeks circumstances will probably permit of an organization.

Stockton is one of the best towns in the state as a field for Industrial Unionism, being a shipping point, a manufecturing center and composed largely of wage earners. In the opinion of the writer we should have one of the best men established permanently. I believe the necessity warrants the action.

A. L. C.

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THE PIPE MOULDER

[By a Foundry Worker, in the Edinburgh Socialist.]

I am writing these lines in Glasgow—Glasgow, the city where the highest ideals of the Municipal reformer have been realized; Glasgow, which owns its street cars, gas works, water works, telephone system, lodging houses municipal farms, baths ,wash-houses, cleansing department, and various other things; Glasgow, which has over a dozen public parks, and spends thousands of pounds on having bands playing and flowers growing on them; Glasgow, whose fame has been boomed all over the world as one of the best managed cities of modern times. It is of some of the working class of this famous city that I wish to let you know.

Factory life is much alike not only in the West of Scotland but in every capitalist country. The same conditions bring about the same results all over—strikes and struggles, lowering of the price of labor-power on the side of the master class, and the constant fight of the workers to keep the price up to a sum that they can live on. Therefore strikes break out every other week in some of the factories in Glasgow just the same as in another industrial center.

The hours of labor in a pipe foundry are on the average longer than in any other class of work. The men in this pipe foundry (and there is little difference between this and any other pipe foundry in Glasgow) work from 60 to 110 hours per week, not adding Sunday work, of which there is very little done. The average hours and wages of the men are as follows:—Sandhole men work from 95 to 110 hours per week—wages from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4d. pe. hour; trimmers, from 90 to 95 hours—wages from 3/4d. to 4d. per hour; stovemen and finishers, from 85 to 90 hours per week—wages 3 3/4d. per hour; casters work about 80 hours per week—wages from 4d. to 4 1/4d. per hour; the enginemen and boilermen seldom work less than 100 hours per week, whatever they may be over that; the dressers' work is from 70 to 80 hours, and are paid anything from 5d. to 6 1/4d. per hour. This is all hour for hour, as there is no time and a half given for working overtime. The men only receive bare time for every hour they work. The wages of the foremen in the foundry deyartment are from £2 to £2, 10s. for a week of from 60 to 80 hours. Not only are the hours of labor long, wages low, but also the conditions of labor are bad. One has only to take a walk through one of those pipe foundries to see what hideous conditions we have to work and live under. To see those men, as the writer has seen them, at the end of a week in the summer time, after having worked in what is called the sandhole for over 100 hours, you would wonder if they were men, or, as one fellow put it, "Were they a new species of mankind." And can one wonder at it. These men go to work on Monday morning at 6 a. m., and do not reach home till 1 o'clock the next morning, and have to turn out again by 6 o'clock, working all the time in a place that is not fit for any human being to work in. I could write a good deal about the conditions these men work under (which I may do some other time), but it is only with the hours of labor and the wages I intend to deal at present.

About this firm there are many stories told bearing on the hours and conditions of labor, but the writer knows from experience that the facts given here are correct. A few weeks ago one of the departments was working till 2 o'clock in the morning before they left off work. One of the men was late for the starting at 6 o'clock, and he was sent home for the rest of the day. Yet those men, who have either come from Ireland or are the sons of men who have come from Ireland, seem to think that it is their fate to work in a place like this. They have no idea of the Capitalist system, or of how they are robbed of the results of their labor. They look not at the 3¾d. or 4½d. per hour, but at the amount of money they receive at the end of the week. Once the writer asked one of these men how many hours per day he worked, and he said, "Oh, we are not very busy just now; we only work till nine o'clock at night." "And when do you work to when you are busy?" said I. "Oh," said he, "till about 1 o'clock in the morning." And they seem either to be proud of it, or, on the other hand, it has grown to be part of their lives. One of the saddest cases I have come across in my experience of this class of worker was in this foundry. Getting into conversation with a young man, about twenty-one years of age, I asked him how he would like to stop work at half-past five like an ordinary worker? He looked at me in astonishment, and said, "I don't know." "You don't know?" said I. "No," said he, "I don't know; for if I stopped at half-past five I would not know what to do with myself." Just fancy, fellow workers, a young man at an age when he should be full of hope, whose every feeling should have revolted against such conditions, yet he has had his manhood so crushed out of him that he would not know what to do if his master let him off at half-past five in the evening!

To these men what is all the boasted progress of the City of Glasgow? What does it matter to them whether Trams, Water, Gas, and all the rest of the things are under the control of the best-governed city in the world? What matters it to them that Glasgow owns a dozen public parks, spends thousands of pounds on bands and flowers? They never hear the bands, they never see the flowers. They only know they have to work to live, and they go on working as they think to live, while all the time they are only living to work. What has the reformer to offer those men? Nothing. No reform will do those people any good—nothing but the overthrow of the system that forces them to sell their labor power under such conditions. This is the work of the Socialist Labor Party, to give definite and intelligent expression to the "voiceless wrath of the wretched and their unlearned discontent."

GORMAN AND O'DOWD

DISCUSS THE TRUST BUSTERS, AND REACH AN UNDERSTANDING, REGARDING THE SOLUTION OF THE TRUST PROBLEM.

[Written for The People by B. S. Frayne, Cincinnati, O.]

Gorman—How are ye this avenin, O'Dowd?

O'Dowd—Foine an dandy, Gorman. How's yur self?

Gorman—Me physeologee I can't complain of, but me thinkin box is very much adgetated be the politecul sithuashun.

O'Dowd—So ye are still botherin hat poor nut of yurs wid the comple- ... on the capitalist political horizon, are ye?

Gorman—Bedad, it seems to be sicand nathur wid me. I cant help it, at all, at all.

O'Dowd—Othina! Othina! is it me own ears that tills me this, or am I dramin? Is this the same Gorman I spint me breath on only last hunda? It is thrue the preshus sade fell on a barun rock?

Gorman—Faith, divil a know do I know, phat yur drivin at me frind.

O'Dowd—Shure ye simple omothon; is it soon ye fergit? Didn't I explain the class struggle to ye only last sunda?

Gorman—If that's phat ye calls it, ye did me boy, ye did; but its not that I'm thinking of at prisint.

O'Dowd—Be me soul! Ye cuden have a bether subjict for yur thots.

Gorman—Shure if its Socialisum ye main, I'm wan at heart as ye towld me, but its Wulliam Gennias Bryan has me thots at this very minet.

O'Dowd—Shure the saints furgive ye, for being the omothon ye are. Poor divil ye cant help it. Phy dont ye take sumthin for thim chin phiskers of yurs, Gorman?

Gorman—Take somthin fur thim; phy phat is it ye main, O'Dowd?

O'Dowd—Phy man take some kind of patent midicine to drive thim in.

Gorman—Drive thim in is it; phat fulishness are ye makin up now, O'Dowd? Shure phy wood I want to drive me phiskers in?

O'Dowd—Its me that's thinkin if theyed cume out on the bald spot on the crown of yur head, yead look bether that way. Shure phiskers give summin a fictishus value. Wisdum is ginerally supposed to go wid phiskers, an a simple omothon like ye have no rite to be paradin around wid that badge of wisdum an yur chin.

Gorman—Be the twelve kings! if ye wasent the old frind ye are, it'ud be afther crackin yur pate I'd be; so I would. Its lucky fur ye that we were born togither in Dinegall.

O'Dowd—Aisy man, aisy; its not born togither we were, but siperate, remimber that allways. Its glad I'm the only wan heard ye say sich a foolish thing. But av coorse we'r frinds an its meself that would be the first to resint an imputashun to the conthrary. But can ye blame me for loosen patiance wid the likes of ye? After takin the thrubble to show ye wherein ye, as a wurker, have nothin in common wid any mimber of the capitalist class, here ye come to me, wid yur mind full of but wan thing, Wulliam Gennins Bryan?

Gorman—And shure phat harm is there in that? It's me that's thinkin he'll be the nixt prisident.

O'Dowd—An suppose he be, phat thin?

Gorman—Shure its bust the thrusts he wood, an its thin yea'd see money fray, an labur in demand. Look across yonder fornipst Billy Branigan's. See the man unlodin that barrel of phisky. Now suppose some wan would give it a thunderin good thump wid a slege hammer, an she'd bust open. It's not stanin here ye and I'd be I'm thinkin.

O'Dowd—Maybe not, but how long wood the flowin strame of phisky last? An how many of all the min in site wood binifit frum the bustin of the cask? An think of the sinseless waste. An a thrust aint anything like a cask of phisky. The cask wood be hard enough to bust, but the thrust can no more be busted than the moon. The thrust's,because of invintion and cumpatition, have come to stay, an stay they will in spite of all ye can do. An the only thing for the wurkin class to do is to make up its mind to accept this fact. An the only way to solve the problem is to make the thrusts our sarvents instid of our masthers.

Gorman—An how the divil can that be done at all, at all?

O'Dowd—Aisy enough man, aisy enough.

Gorman—Its listnin I am, Terrance. Shure its ye that have the long head an ye. Prosade!

O'Dowd—Its meself thats thinkin it'll go in wan ear an out the other, but no mather, listen me boy. Its not me own wisdum, but the wisdum of the class conscious wurkin class, that is the result of hard study; an this wisdum can be verrefied be the applicashun of demonsthrated facts. Phat is a thrust? A combinashun of the owners of the tools of producshun in any one of the many branches of industhry. That these owners must combine, is demonsthrated be the fact, that the individual owner who is stubborn and refuses to inter the combinashun, goes to the wall ivery toime. The decrased cost of producshun due to the great combinashuns of capital he can not cumpate wid; so, he aither goes into the thrust, or out of business. The thrusts are as nathural as the flowers in spring me boy. An the thrustificashun of all industhry is as inivitable as the flow an ebb of the ocean's tide. Invintion and cumpatition will itind tu that as well. This bein the case phat's the solushun of the thrust problem?

Organisashun of the wurkin class on the economic an politcul faild to take possesshun of the tools of producshun—the trusts. This is the only way to solve the thrust problum, me old frind; an Wullium Gennins Bryan, or Tiddy Roosivelt, or aven Hurst, are simply wastin' thier wind. They can no more bust the thrusts or aven conthrole the "crimunal" thrusts, than you or I can stop the sun frum shinin or the rain frum fallin'.

Gorman—Be the eternal powers, its as good listenin' to ye, O'Dowd, as to a politicul orithor, an yur that convincin. Shure me eyes are bein' opened wider an wider ivery toime I mate yea. Shure phin the socialists git in, it'll be a sinathor they'll be afther makin' of ye.

O'Dowd—Ora musha, man! Is all me poor raisenin threwn away an ye. Shure the divil take ye for a poor fool of an omothon. Its not sinathors we do be thinkin' of, nor min. But its the wurkin' class, its principle—man! Cant ye undhersthand? Its principle!

Gorman—There, there, now, O'Dowd; don't be afther flying off the handle. It's no harum I mint, an well ye knew it. Do ye be cumin wid me acrass to Billy Branigans' tu have somethin' that will put ye in good humor?

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DRONES AND WORKERS

REFLECTIONS OF A MARTIAN VISITOR ON BEHOLDING THE HUMAN RACE TOILING IN CAPITALISM'S CHAINS.

Let us suppose that an inhabitant of Venus or Mars were to contemplate us from the height of a mountain, and watch the little black specks that we form in space as we come and go in the streets and squares of our towns. Would the mere sight of our movements, our buildings, machines and canals, convey to him any precise idea of our morality, intellect, our manner of thinking, and loving and hoping,—in a word, of our real and intimate self? All he could do, like ourselves when we gaze at the hive, would be to take note of some facts that seem very surprising; and from these facts to deduce conclusions probably no less erroneous, no less uncertain, than those that we choose to form concerning the bee.

This much at least is certain; our "little black specks" would not reveal the vast moral direction, the wonderful unity, that are so apparent in the hive. "Whither do they tend, and what is it they do?" he would ask, after years and centuries of patient watching. "What is the aim of their life, or its pivot? Do they obey some God? I can see nothing that governs their actions. The little things that one day they appear to collect and build up, the next day they destroy and scatter. They come and they go, they meet and disperse, but one knows not what it is they seek. In numberless cases the spectacle they present is altogether inexplicable. There are some, for instance, who, as it were, seem scarcely to stir from their place. They are to be distinguished by their glossier coat, and often too by their more considerable bulk. They occupy buildings ten or twenty times larger than ordinary dwellings, and richer, and more ingeniously fashioned. Every day they spend many hours at their meals, which sometimes indeed are prolonged far into the night. They appear to be held in extraordinary honor by those who approach them; men come from the neighboring houses, bringing provisions, and even from the depths of the country, laden with presents. One can only assume that these persons must be indispensable to the race, to which they render some essential service, although our means of investigation have not yet enabled us to discover what the precise nature of this service may be. There are others, again, who are incessantly engaged in the most wearisome labor, whether it be in great sheds full of wheels that forever turn round and round, or close by the shipping, or in obscure hovels, or on small plots of earth that from sunrise to sunset they are constantly delving and digging. We are led to believe that this labor must be an offence, and punishable. For the persons guilty of it are housed in filthy, ruinous, squalid cabins. They are clothed in some colorless hide. So great does their ardor appear for this noxious, or at any rate useless, activity, that they scarcely allow themselves time to eat or to sleep. In numbers they are to the others as a thousand to one. It is remarkable that the species should have been able to survive to this day under conditions so unfavorable to its development. It should be mentioned, however, that apart from this characteristic devotion to their wearisome toil, they appear inoffensive and docile; and satisfied with the leavings of those who evidently are the guardians of the race."—Maurice Maeterlinck, in "The Life of the Bee."

The Miners' Magazine

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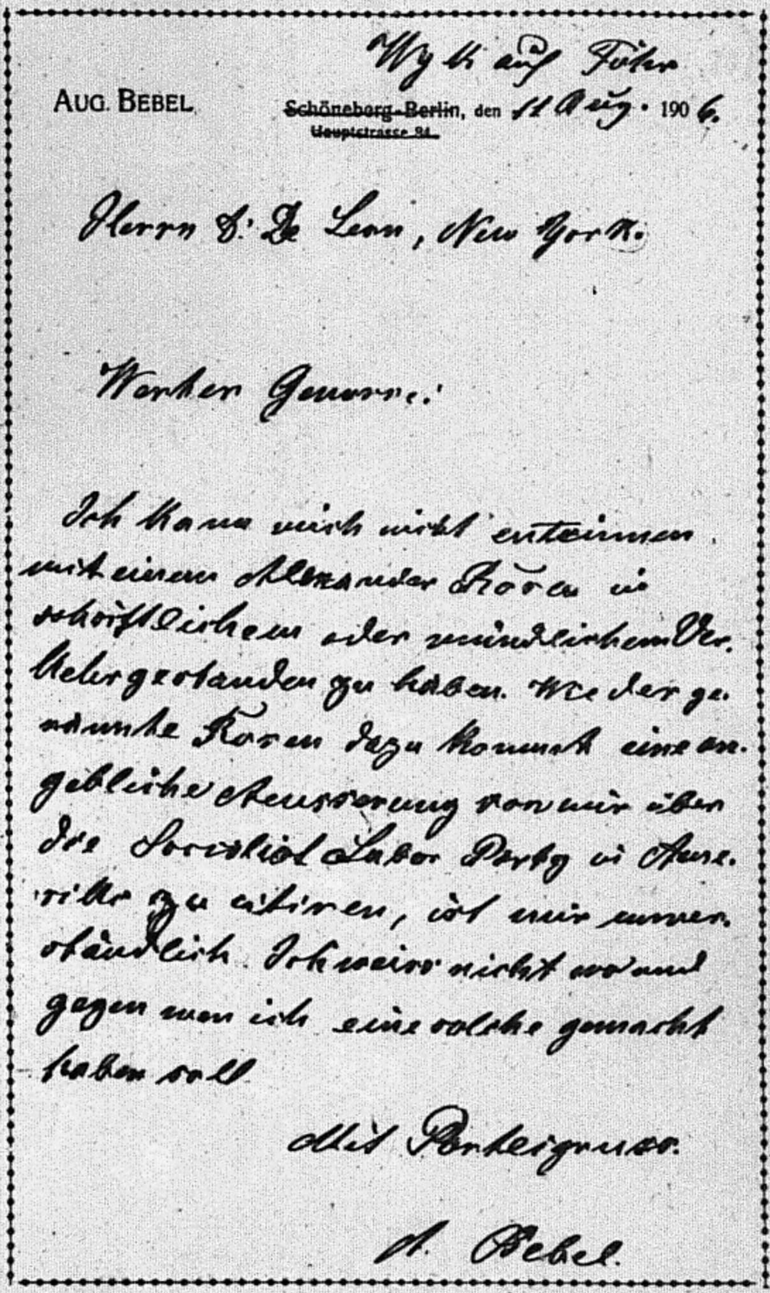


Wyk auf Föhr

AUG. BEBEL ~~Schöneberg-Berlin~~, den 11 Aug. 1906.
~~Hauptstrasse 84~~

Herrn D. De Leon, New York.

Werther Genosse!

Ich kann mich nicht entsinnen mit einem Alexander Rosen in schriftlichem oder mündlichem Verkehr gestanden zu haben. Wie der genannte Rosen dazu kommt eine angebliche Aeusserung von mir über die Socialist Labor Party in Amerika zu citiren, ist mir unverständlich. Ich weiss nicht wo und gegen wen ich eine solche gemacht haben soll

Mit Parteigruss.

A. Bebel.

I.

[From Daily People, July 23, 1906; Weekly, August 4, 1906.]

THE ASSERTIONS OF MR. ROSEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A representative of the Socialist party addressed a small audience on the Packet Dock last night, under the auspices of the local organization. His name was Alexander Rosen, a public school teacher in New York. He seemed to be a new man in the Socialist party, for he displayed great ignorance of the past and present history of his party. He made several statements that were very startling to any one at all acquainted with the present development of the working class movement. For instance, he said that "August Bebel of Germany has declared that the Socialist Labor Party in America is only a disrupting organization pouring forth its vile wrath on the true labor movement." Chas. H. Corregan stepped forward and called for Rosen's proof. This he could not produce, but, like the old time "Kangaroo," he became very excited.

When asked what was his party's attitude toward the trade union, Rosen admitted he knew nothing about "the Trades Union" question and then proceeded to show that the Socialist Labor Party destroys the trades union by building up the Industrial Workers of the World, while his party believed in "boring from within." The writer asked him if Eugene V. Debs was not also fighting the American Federation of Labor and building up the Industrial Workers of the World? He answered by saying, "When the I. W. W. was a young organization on paper, they needed speakers, so Debs spoke for them, but Debs believes now as he, the speaker, did, that the I. W. W. was wrong, and didn't speak for them any more." This was very remarkable, in the face of the recent article in the "Industrial Worker," entitled "The Duty of the Hour"; and the much-advertised speech to be given by Debs at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day, under I. W. W. auspices.

When asked what he thought of the action of Sieverman and Martindale, two members of his party, in furnishing strike breakers in Lynn during the Knights of Labor strike, he positively declared that he never heard of those two men being in the party. He said he did not believe me when I said they had been, but a total stranger in the gathering stepped forward and said he was from Rochester, N. Y., the residence of the two men, and that what I said about Sieverman was true. This floored Mr. Rosen completely. Finally, Mr. Streble, a local "Kang," who, in one of his recent utterances, said that Jesus Christ was a Socialist, removed the speaker from the box as he was fiddled out; his supply (of Rosin) was all in.

I think the local papers made a mistake in saying Rosen is from New York. He rattled off "Socialism" as if he came from Dreamland, Coney Island.

James Trainor.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 20.

II.

Daily and Weekly People,
New York, July 23, 1906.

Mr. August Bebel,
Berlin, Germany,

Dear Sir and Fellow Socialist:—

I wish to call your attention to the blue-pencilled passage in the marked article that appears in to-day's Daily People, and a clipping of which I also send you enclosed.

I would esteem it a favor if you will let me know whether you were correctly reported, or not, by Mr. Alexander Rosen, to the effect that "The Socialist Labor Party in America is only a disrupting organization, pouring forth its vile wrath on the true labor movement."

If you have been correctly reported, I trust I need not explain to you how valuable it would be to the International Movement if you will state at least some of your reasons for holding such views with regard to the S. L. P. All the space you may want will be allowed in The People. There can be no doubt that the International Movement could only profit by a full and frank utterance on the subject from one who, like yourself, has so long held a distinguished position in the Movement. I can assure you that none will welcome such criticism, if any such is to be made, more heartily than the Socialist Labor Party itself; and I am sure you will agree with me that, if you do hold and have indeed expressed such views, it is far better to have them authentically stated, rather than have them loosely carried about by word of mouth.

With Socialist greetings, and best wishes to you, I am

Yours fraternally,
D. De LEON,
Editor Daily People,
Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

III.

[Translation of the cut which heads this column.]

Wyk on the Foehr,
Aug. 11, 1906.

Mr. D. De Leon,
New York.

Worthy Comrade:—

I cannot recall having been in contact, either personally or by letter, with any Alexander Rosen. How the said Rosen can presume to quote an alleged utterance from me about the Socialist Labor Party is to me unexplainable. I do not know where or against whom I can be said to have uttered myself in that sense.

With party greeting,
A. BEBEL.

AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

ENDORSES SECTION SOUTH HUDSON'S PROPOSITION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Union County N. J., indorses the proposition of Section South Hudson, N. J., relative to the suspension of Section 7, of Article XI. of the Party constitution, in behalf of this year's Socialist campaign in the state of Colorado.

Section Union County, N. J.
Charles Fallath, Organizer.
Elizabeth, N. J., August 30.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY

Section Seattle, Wash., S. L. P., on the Situation in Colorado.

Whereas, the Constitution of the Socialist Labor Party declares emphatically against political compromises and capitalistic political endorsements in Art. II, Sec. 10 and Art. XI, Sec. 7; and

Whereas, every member of our party has simultaneously with his application for membership signed a pledge binding himself to support no candidates other than the regular Socialist Labor Party nominees; and

Whereas, it is painfuly apparent to us that the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado in its recent action of endorsing the candidacy of Wm. D. Haywood for Governor of Colorado has proved itself disloyal to the working class both on the political field, in opposing the Socialist Labor Party, which is the only political party that has championed the interests of the entire working class without compromise; and also on the economic field, in its betrayal of the cause of Industrial Unionism by giving its support to a party which has championed the interests of craft unionism against Industrialism, and which nominates a large number of its candidates from among the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, Section Seattle of the Socialist Labor Party, do condemn this action of our ex-comrades of Colorado in striking the colors of the Socialist Labor Party and militant Socialism in Colorado and hoisting in their place the standards of compromise; and be it further,

Resolved, that we view with displeasure the growing proclivity to hero-worship in the labor movement, in accordance with which reason gives way to sentimentality and permits the employer class "to draw the lines" of our [illegible] and in a measure to control our [illegible] by marking the men for [illegible] class deification; and be it, therefore

Resolved, that we do protest against the use of our party as a shelter for opportunists to return to after battle, and that we therefore oppose the readmission of those who have endorsed the Haywood nomination to the Socialist Labor Party.

We believe in Socialist Unity according to the findings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference and we therefore further disapprove of the action of the Colorado Socialist Labor Party in endorsing a candidate and a party which pretends to be Socialist and disregards in toto the findings of that Conference.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by Section Seattle, Wash., S. L. P., August 17, 1906.

Anna Tewksbury, Sec'y.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY

Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., on the Situation in Colorado.

Whereas: The Socialist Labor Party State Committee of Colorado has proposed to withdraw from the Socialist Labor Party in that state, in order to vote for W. D. Haywood, the Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Colorado: and

Whereas: Section Hudson County, N. J. S. L. P. has made a proposition to repeal the constitution of the S. L. P. as far as it relates to Colorado in the coming State election, and permit the members of the S. L. P. in that state to vote for W. D. Haywood Socialist Party candidate for Governor: and

Whereas: W. D. Haywood is now a victim of Capitalist brutality because of his activity in the economic struggles of the working class, and not for his political actions: and

Whereas: The Socialist Party of Colorado is at this time, as in the past, affiliated with, and claims to be a part of the Socialist Party of New York city, Milwaukee and Chicago, in which cities the Socialist Party is notoriously subservient to the Civic Federationized A. F. of L. and antagonistic to the I. W. W. and is consequently unworthy of the support of the S. L. P. in Colorado; as it is organization not individuals that represent the working class: and

Whereas: In all revolutionary movements all neutrals are placed in the category of enemies of the revolution, and W. D. Haywood has allowed himself to be nominated by the Socialist Party, a political party that claims to be neutral towards the Industrial Workers of the World, thus allowing his incarceration as a member of the I. W. W. to be used to advance the interests of the Socialist Party, an enemy of the I. W. W.: and

Whereas: The Miners Magazine of June 7th, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, of which W. D. Haywood is Secretary, has advised the working class to support the candidates of the Socialist Party in Penna. who are members of the scab-herding A. F. of L. and a middle class man, while at the same time the Socialist Labor Party in Penna. have nominated candidates who are all members of the I. W. W. of which W. D. Haywood and the Editor of the Miners Magazine are members, and in so officially advising have deserted their brothers in the I. W. W. in Penna: and

Whereas: The Socialist Labor Party is the only political party that recognizes and supports the I. W. W. as the working class economic organization, and at the present time stands true to the working class on both political and economic field: therefore be it

Resolved: By Section Allegheny Co., S. L. P. in meeting held August 26th, 1906, that W. D. Haywood as a member of the I. W. W. a revolutionary economic organization, in accepting the nomination of a political party that stands neutral to the I. W. W. in the daily struggle against capitalist oppression, does not deserve the political support of the Socialist Labor Party which, as a political party, has by referendum vote placed itself in active support of the I. W. W.: and be it further

Resolved: That as there is but one working class there can be but one working class political party, which must, as a class organization, justify itself by its loyalty to the working class in every place, at all time, and under all conditions, both political and economic; which has not been done by the Socialist Party, and has been done by the Socialist Labor Party not only in Colorado but in every state in the Union; and be it further

Resolved: That we deem the action of the S. L. P. of Colorado in proposing to withdraw from the Party and support the candidate of the S. P. an act of treachery to the S. L. P. and a denial of the rightful attitude of the S. L. P. in the class struggle, and an acceptence of the S. P. as representing the interests of the working class, which is an absurdity; and be it further

Resolved: That we refuse to concur in the request of Section Hudson Co., N. J. to alter the constitution of the S. L. P. which is right now, as it has been in the past, and call on the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. to direct the S. L. P. in Colorado to put up S. L. P. candidates for a state ticket, in order that the difference between personality and principle be clearly defined: and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the N. E. C. and request their publication in the Daily and Weekly People and all official organs of the S. L. P. and ask that Sections of the S. L. P. indorse same.

By order of Section Allegheny County, S. L. P. D. E. Gilchrist.
Organizer.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As to voting for Haywood by Socialist Labor Party men, the proposition or decision of the S. E. C. of Colorado is simply too simple for anything. There is only one way of breaking the Constitution, and that is for the power that made it such, being given an opportunity to say whether it should be broken to suit the special condition that has turned up, by the N. E. C., sending out a referendum that, that power which can decide, may give their decision, then it would be inteligent as well as lawful. The call for a vote should be made on the simple proposition of:

Can the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorada vote for Haywood the nominee for Governor on the Socialist Party ticket?

Yes or No.

As all members should be familiar with the case no more would be required.

Hugh Bolton.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24.

II.

After a lengthy discussion on the present situation in Colorado and the attitude of the People in this matter, the Press Committee was instructed to forward the following for publication:—

The readers of The People are acquainted with the struggle that Section Cincinnati went through, and which finally resulted in Unity in the ranks of the militant Socialists. The main question at issue between the revolutionary Socialists in the S. P. and S. L. P. were the tactical differences between the two organizations such as State autonomy, immediate demands, etc. The very men who left the S. P. because they were convinced of the truth of the position of the S. L. P. are now asking us questions. They want to know whether the action of the Colorado S. E. C. in recommeding that the Sectioins throughout the State disband until after the election is not State autonomy? Does the S. L. P. vote for principles in one State and for persons in another?

It is to be regretted that The People has so little to say on so important a matter. We can recall but one instance in which our organ touches upon the subject. "The Detroit Journal," says The People "is wrathful at the action of Wm. D. Haywod's fellow toilers in Colorado in nominatiing him for Governor, despite his being at present in an Idaho jail under false and perjured charges of murder." Such conduct the Journal of Detroit pronounces rabid radicalism, open defiance of law and order, a threat against the peace and dignity of the citizens. If the Detroit Journal goes into hysterics at the simple demonstration of the Colorado working calss not to allow the bucaneer capitalist class to dictate its political action; what will the Detroit Journal do when that same working class will, with the weapon of its economic organization, enforce its political decress? If the working class has nominated Haywood as the editorial intimates, and that working class is the Socialist Party, then let us see whether the Socialist Party has changed its tactics to justify such an assertion. In vain do we look to the S. P. platform for any recognition of the necessity of a revolutionary economic organization as exemplified by the I. W. W. Instead the platform begins by stating—"The Socialist Party of the State of Colorado, in convention assembled, reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of the International Socialist movement and endorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States." The National platform which the S. P. of Colorado endorses was analyzed too often to necessitate a repetition at this time, suffice it to say that it was The People, on one side and comrade Trautman, on the other, who have demonstrated to us conclusively that the national platform stood for the F. F. of L. and opposed to industrial unionism. Did the fact that comrade Haywood accepted the nomination for Governor on such a platform change it in any degree? We would like to know.

Section Cincinnati believes that our official organ should speak on this matter so that we may know where we stand.

Press Committee.

Cincinnati, O., August 24.

[The People has expressed itself more than once, notably in the recent article "As to the New Jersey Unity Conference," Daily People, Aug. 1; Weekly Aug. 11th. As to the specific points raised by Section Cincinnati's Press Committee, or rather the practical application of the points in the matter that is up, it is for the membership, the rank and file, of the Party to "know where they stand." A general vote having beeen called for, the Editor of The People must stand aside, and let the rank and file speak. If the Press Committee desire to know the personal opinion of the Editor of The People they can have it, and are entitled to it, over his private signature—EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.]

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The recommendation by members of the Colorado State Executive Committe, advising all members of the S. L. P. of Colorado to withdraw from the S. L. P. of that State that the S. L. P. members may support Wm. D. Haywood for Governor, should bring forth a storm of protest if not, wrath. And perhaps the Party's machinery may be set in motion to once more separate the "sheep from the goats." In the Daily People of Aug. 9 appears in large type "Colorado S. L. P. Declares for Wm. D. Haywood for Governor" and following in the article is the reason because, "you are a leader of our Industrial Union." Let us turn back the historic time worn Party leaves. Do we not find there, deeply imprinted declaration, that cry out against leadership and when has the S. L. P. in its stress or glee bowed its head or bent its knee to the individual? Has not the party always been wise in its generation, pointing out far in advance the error of the reactionaries?

The S. L. P.'s propaganda has never taught the S. E. C. of Colorado that the working class issue of Colorado is that Wm. D. Haywood shall be Governor of Colorado, and worst still, at the sacrifice of the very and only weapon that the capitalist class fear. The weapon of organization.

The S. L. P. has declared itself in words and deeds, for the members of the working class—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone who are being persecuted, because they are working men, occupying a conspicuous position in the labor movement, and is duty bound to exhaust every effort to secure their fredom.

But where do we find the barking opportunist, The Socialist Party? Ever true to its calling, it contents itself with exploiting the unfortunate position of working men in prison for party agrandisement. In bad faith has the S. P. of Colorado secured the name of Wm. D. Haywood to be used to gather in votes for a political party which has openly declared itself against Industrial Unionism. An organization that the same nominee is a conspicious member of, and for which he is being prosecuted. In bad faith also have the members of the S. E. C. of Colorado declared for Wm. D. Haywood. We are at the eve of victory, comrades, hold the old ship in its course help is near by. Honest members of the S. P. are daily coming to the rescue expecting to find in our party material worthy of respect. Let us not disappoint them.

No compromise for me.

Steve Brearcliff.

Seattle, Wash., August 19.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following is how Percy Vize, Editor of the "Union Sentinel,"—a supporter of the Socialist Party—sums up the action of the Colorado Socialist Labor Party in regard to Haywood's nomination by the Socialist Party:

"We have been interestedly waiting to see what the S. L. P. was going to do about the Haywood nomination by the Socialist Party of Colorado. It seems to put the S. L. P. between two dilemmas—either they must put up a candidate in opposition, thus dividing the forces that were trying to save Haywood (which would have been a very inconsistent position considering the strenuous agitation the S. L. P. has conducted in behalf of the imprisoned men), or they endorse Haywood's nomination in spite of the S. L. P. constitutional prohibition against fusion with any other party, and in spite of the oft repeated S. L. P. contention that the S. P. was not a real working class party. The State Executive Committee of the Colorado S. L. P. has cut the knot by calling on the Colorado membership to withdraw from the S. L. P. until after election so that they can support Haywood without violation of the party constitution.

"The letter issued by the committee lays stress upon the oneness of the Socialist aims everywhere and, calls for a national unity convention of both parties.

"Although they say that they will go back to the S. L. P. after election, we are very much of the opinion that a very large portion of them will not do so if they actively co-operate with the Socialist Party organization. Once they become loose from the old bonds we feel sure that it will seem like a crime to them to split the ranks again."

This should show the rank and file of the Socialist Labor Party that a change in its constitution is necessary. A notable feature of the above article is that it insinuates that the Colorado Socialist Labor Party refrained from giving Haywood opposition for the reason of "the oneness of the Socialist aims everywhere," instead of the actual fact that it is due to namely, the imprisonment of the personification of the kind of economic organization that the Socialist Labor Party espoused since the national convention of 1896; and, which, on the other hand, the Socialist Party has all along opposed.

Here we are spectators of an effort by a wily editor to make it appear that the Colorado S. L. P. contended "that the Socialist Party" was "a real working class party," and approved of the indirect endorsement that the Socialist Party gave the A. F. of L. at its last national convention; an effort to line them up alongside of a Berger, a Hoehn,, a Hildebrant, that had to be ejected from an I. W. W. meeting that was addressed by Sherman and Trautman, a Braun, that just the other week told the members of the C. M. I. U., out on strike, that it was no use, they had to go back to work or their places would be filled by other good union men.

How, comrades, do you like the spectacle?

Silas Hinkel.

Reading, Pa., August 26.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS WANTED.

Secretaries of all Industrial Councils of the I. W. W. are requested to forward at least two copies of their constitution and by-laws to the undersigned without delay.

Comrades and Industrial Workers are requested to forward immediately names and addresses of all locals of organized labor in Arizona regardless of national affiliation as well as copies of the official organs of those organizations, if convenient.

The Arizona State Union of the W. F. M. has inaugurated a movement for the formation of an Industrial Council of the I. W. W. and the above information is needed. Please do not delay. Address all communications to

Albert Ryan, Sec.-Treasurer,
Arizona State Union,
Jerome, Arizona.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LOCAL CIGARMAKERS

VOTE UNANIMOUSLY TO JOIN INDUSTRIAL WORKPERS.

Rousing Mass Meeting At Military Hall Kicks Fakirs Overboard—Over Three Hundred Sign Application for I. W. W.—Circular to Workers in Other Cities.

The mass meeting of cigarmakers called at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, Wednesday, August 29, proved a most unprecedented success, and an inspiring beginning to the campaign of agitation and organization which is destined to put the cigarworkers of this city in the I. W. W., and free them from the clutches of the Cigarmakers' International Union fakirs of the Adolph Strasser and Morris Braun type. Over three hundred cigarmakers attended the meeting, including representatives of nearly every cigar shop of any size in the city. A motion to join the Industrial Workers of the World was carried without a dissenting voice.

Jose Rubio, of the Regensburg shop, where the treachery of the Morris Braun crew of fakirs opened the eyes of the cigarmakers and put in motion the long-impending revolt to the I. W. W., was the first speaker. He addressed the meeting in Spanish, exposing the corrupt practises of the C. M. I. U. officials, and explaining the principles of Industrial Unionism. He was followed by Castanella, who also spoke in Spanish. Herman Deutsch, and Organizer S. J. French then spoke in English, French winding up with an eloquent appeal to the cigar workers present to come into the I. W. W., and to carry the word back to their respective shops, giving the fakirs a black eye all around.

As before stated, the motion to join the I. W. W. was carried unanimously. A committee was elected to meet with the officers of the Cigarworkers' Industrial Union, 192, and arrange for further mass meetings next week. The union will have some 300 applications for membership to act on at its next meeting. Nearly the whole of the hand floor in Regensburg's has signed the application.

The following circular has been issued in English and Spanish by the committee, and will be sent to all the cigar manufacturing cities in the United States, to be distributed among the cigar workers there:

"TO THE CIGARMAKERS OF AMERICA.

"Comrades:—

"As a result of the developments in the strike of the employes of the firm of R. Regensburg, of 162 Canal street, this city, all the cigarmakers of New York have met in mass meeting and resolved to issue the present manifesto.

"The meeting was called by the cigarmakers at Regensburg's in order to give to all the reasons why they had expelled the C. M. I. U. from the factory and declared the shop an open one.

"The strike was called because of the discharge by the firm of the president of the teamworkers' floor, while presenting a petition.

"As the shop was organized, all the cigarmakers went on strike. The advisory board appointed a committee to investigate with the firm, the cause of the strike. After this committee had made its investigation of the srikers' side of the case it met the strikers and gave them full encouragement, telling them that in the matter of so just a petition the C. M. I. U. would be with them, with all its strength and power. But a few days later, in another meeting, this committee, with the most incredible cynicism, announced that the C. M. I. U. did not recognize the strike, and that they must go back to work without the reinstatement of the president, and if they refused to return to work the C. M. I. U. would send members to take their places. Before so shameless and treacherous a threat, the strikers yielded, and went back to work.

"As soon, however, as they returned to the shop, many of them tore up their union books, and all agreed to declare the shop an open shop. They called a mass meeting and challenged the advisory board to be present and deny the accusations of treachery against them. At this meeting not one of the board appeared, and after a full presentation of the facts, the assembled cigarmakers approved and endorsed the action of the Regensburg employes.

"It is sad, very sad, for men who love unionism to have to break with their organization because of its treachery. But felony and treason are crimes condemned by all men of principle, of every party. Such things may be tolerated by villains and cowards, but not by men who deserve the name of such.

"It is indeed sad to have to go out of an organization as the only means to protest against the gang which takes every opportunity to side with the bosses against the principles and interests of the workers. This treason they have perpetrated in Key West, Tampa, Boston, and many other places in the United States, and now, finally, in the Regensburg shop, where the men were defending the workingmen's rights and the honor of the organization.

"Yes, the only way of protesting against such spongers is to pull away from them—not from the members of the C. M. I. U., but from the fakirs and the old stupid by-laws that allow such crimes. It is from these that we break away, and hope that every cigarmaker of principle in the United States will do the same.

"Robert Roy Matthews,
"Jose Rubio,
"Salvatore Castellano,
"Ignatio Antinori,
"Prudencio Noriega,
"Committee.

"New York, August 27, 1906."

THE STORY OF A STRIKE

(Conclusion.)

"The president read the call, but as the names were objected to, they were not read. The call gave the object of the meeting to be, to consider how to get out of the swamp. The president said: "This swamp is not fit to live in, though as for myself I can endure it, for as the learned secretary has said, I have three elements to choose from. But for your sakes, dear friends, I suffer. The air is free to all. I therefore would suggest to your consideration the importance of securing wings for all, so that we may together fly from this dismal place to some fairer spot, where we can live in peace and harmony." The Fox said: "Wherever our chairman goes I shall follow." (The Monkey murmured, "You bet!") "Though I must say that I should prefer a balloon." The Wolf arose and in the most bitter terms denounced the Lion, Horse, Ox, and Cow as traitors (applause by the Skunk, Polecat, Vulture and Mule.) "Hiss the traitors" said the Snake. "I have watched," said the wolf, "they pretend to be our friends, but they are in the paid service of the enemy! As for the Lion, I have heard him in his den. He is determined to rule or ruin. I denounce him (applause.) Our most execellent chairman, the Goose for whom I have as much esteem as the Fox, proposes wings. I fear only that it is not practicable. We are not all so qualified as she is in their management (at this point the Monkey dropped a stick on the Sheep's back, who uttered a baa.) I do not care to be insulted by any tool of the enemy," said the Wolf, "but to continue, I should like to soar with the goose on wings or in a balloon, but as I cannot do that, I propose another way. You have all observed that our enemies wear shoes, while we go barefooted. Have I need to tell you of the stones and the briars, of the snow and ice to which we are exposed? (applause and cries of "That's so," from the Snake, Spider, Vulture and Fly.)

"Let us then at once provide ourselves with shoes. Then we can cope with our enemy."

"The Vulture, clearing his troat, began: "I admit the ability of the last speaker, but am surprised at the mildness of his manner and remedy. For my part, I do not intend to wear shoes. They may do for you who wish to run. But I prefer to fight (tremendous applause.) I move we organize a raid on the city, destroy the hunters, and take their property. I am for war."

"The Loin and Horse tried to get the floor, but the chair recognized the Snake.

" Mr. President, said the Snake (at this many of the birds and animals drew away, shuddering.) "I know I am hated and despised by some of you. But I will speak."

"(Let him be heard, said the Fox and Wolf. The Asp and Lizard cried, "Fair play." as they attempted to bite the Cow, who was lying down on the grass.)

"I have advice to offer," said the Snake.

"I object to folowing his advice," said the Sheep. "It drove us out of the fairest spot on earth."

"Order!" cried the Wolf to the Sheep. "I have my eye on you, you traitor."

"The president bade the Snake to continue, and said that if the sheep interrupted again, he should order the Wolf to put him out. "We have nothing to do with politics," said the president, "or any past troubles. If you and the Wolf have any quarrel, you must settle it yourselves. You cannot pull wool over our eyes" (applause.)

"The Snake continued: "I will be brief The cause of all our trouble is superstition; do away with that, and all will be well; do not believe in anything; do as you please. If you wish freedom, be free. Let us be friends, not always quarrelling like the Horse, Ox, and Cow, but friendly like the Fox and the Goose, the Wolf and the Lamb, the Vulture and the Hen. Does not the Scripture tell us that the Lamb and the Lion shall lie down together?"

"The Horse then arose amid hissing and cries of "Put him out," "Slave," "Paid emissary, etc. But his determined look quelled them and he said. "I am more sad than angry, for I see that you are not prepared to act wisely in your own interests. I can only enter my protest, that the way out of the swamp has not been shown you, and as long as you folow the Fox, the Wolf and the Snake, wou will find yourselves deeper in the mire. We must improve our conditions little by little, for it is only step by step in the right direction that will bring us out. Now we are going constantly around in a circle."

"As soon as the horse stopped speaking, the Lion, Ox, Cow, Eagle, Dog, Camel, Bear, Ant, Beaver, Robin, Lark, Sparrow and the Horse arose to go. At this the president, who trembled for her own safety, if these strong friends of peace and order retired, said: "I hope the friends will not ratire; this is a free platform, all shall have a chance, for, as the Fox said, I am impartial."

"Pshaw!" said the Fox, "you are an old fool."

"Order," said the president.

"Meanwhile the Horse and his friends departed.

"Treason," cried the Fox, "the Goose is going to betray us."

"This is a conspiracy," said the Wolf.

"And the Sheep is in it, and the Hen," said the Vulture.

"(Cries of "Put them out.") At which the Fox jumped for the Goose, the Wolf for the Sheep, the Vulture for the Hen; when, lo! the hunters entered having heard the noise.

"The Fox and Wolf escaped with their prey; the reptiles crept into the thickets, the Crow flew away, and those who could not escape were shot."

In the next issue of the Journal I shall endeavor to expose the rotten tactics and corrupt plans of the strike committee.

Yours fraternally.
A. Strasser.
Agent and Arbitrator.

Note.—Definitions of terms used:

Yellow dog socialists.—Disciples of Daniel De Leon. Aim at the destruction of the trades union movement by organizing rival unions composed of scabs, etc. Take strike jobs as means of attaining end. Resort to hypocrisy, lying and villification. Have adopted methods of the black horse brigade of the middle ages.

Snake socialists.—Belittle the efforts and achievements of the trades union movement, villify the labor leaders constantly in their organs, resort to hypocrisy and lying as a means to the end. Organized the Socialistic Trade and Labor Alliance in 1895, in opposition to the bona fide trade unions. One-half favor the I. W. W., and the others are opposed to it as a matter of tactics, not of principle. In other respects the differences between the "yellow dog" and "snake" socialists are without any distinction.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York Countty—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 Now Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Fyont avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Only the Trades Union is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor. —KARL MARX.

WHAT OF IT!

In the trial that is now going on behind the back of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; a trial at which the imprisoned men are not allowed to confront their witnesses, let alone to cross examine them; a trial conducted wholly in a privately-owned court, the Republican-Democratic papers of the land, each of which, like any other privately-owned peanut-stand, is set up for private profit;—in the course of that "trial" James McParland recently "testified" that, when arrested on the 17th of February of this year, Moyer had about him a 44 automatic Colt's revolver and 100 rounds of cartridges. Upon the theory that even the Devil may tell the truth at times, MacParland's statement may be taken for true. —What of it?

Is not the State of Colorado what it is? Has not the Mine Owners' Association hired men in Colorado to commit arson and even murder in order to make such acts the foundation for the further felony of charging them upon innocent men, and railroading them to the penitentiary, if not to the gallows? Has not the ruling class of Colorado "despatched" prospectors in the mining districts, and quickly concealed the evidence of their "industry" under the sod—all for the purpose of extending by further thefts and murder, if need be, its previously stolen mining possessions? Did not the son of the leading mining and railroad law firm of Colorado write to his father cheerfully about the breaking out of a strike in the mining regions of the State, did he not express the opinion that such events "would attract attention" to the State, evidently referring to conversations they had upon how outside investors would be attracted by the evidence of stern and bloody work by constables and militia upon the heads of the striking men? But why, go further than Moyer himself, was he not bayonetted into a Colorado bull-pen upon trumped-up charges that finally were dropped like hot potatoes, and was he not kept there for ninety days under conditions that match the foulest stories told of Russian political prisons?

The wonder is not that Moyer had one 44 automatic Colt's revolver and 100 rounds of cartridges. The wonder is that he did not have a whole arsenal about him. The territory over which a MacDonald can be Governor is one in which every honest man must be on the look-out against footpads and midnight-assassins.

KINDRED SOULS—AND SMILES.

The note of cynicism in the language with which the duller samples of the pure and simple political Socialists and their reverse, the pure and simple or craft unionists, express themselves upon the I. W. W. can not have escaped even the most casual observer. Neither, as a consequence, can the kinship of thought between these two elements and dull bourgeois fail to be perceived.

"What," says the bourgeois, "the workingmen expect to emancipate themselves!" The different tones in which this is said mark the different brands of bourgeois. The more intelligent make the exclamation in anger and rage. The higher the development of the physical organism, the more sensitive is it to pain. It is so with the more intelligent bourgeois. His higher grade renders him keenly alive to possibilities. He does not sneer, no note of cynicism drops from his lips concerning Socialist aspirations of Labor. The very thought irritates him. It is otherwise with the common type of the bourgeois. Theirs is not an organism sufficiently developed to be quickly sensitive to outside impressions. They think and say: "The workingmen expect to emancipate themselves? A good joke! Why, they haven't got the 'dough'; they haven't got the Government and can't get it, we'll count them out; they haven't got the courts to enjoin us from walking over them; they haven't got policemen to club our heads, nor militias to shoot us down. They expect to make us get off their backs? Ha, ha, ha!"

Along similar lines of reasoning and with a cynic smile of similar caliber does the thicker-skinned pure and simple political Socialist and the thicker-skinned pure and simple craft unionist grafter arrive at the comfortable conclusion that "the I. W. W. is all bosh." Why, the workingmen are too stupid to understand their class interests; they are too corrupt to stand up; too childish to resist being drawn aside by a rattle; some of them are better and they expect great things from their fellow wage slaves, but these better ones indulge in pipe-dreams; the cigars they smoke are soaked in opium; they see ghosts; the I. W. W. is pretty enough in principle, but it won't work; the capitalists can scuttle any Union; therefore no Union can survive that declares war on capitalism and won't allow itself to be run by some of us fakirs—so runs the reasoning.

This tune is old, only it has a modern variation. It is the tune that the Tammany heeler Fatty Walsh twittered when, in 1886, the workingmen of New York City decided to go into politics. "What are them Labor men thinking about," said Fatty, "they have no election inspectors, how can they win?" It is the tune that the evil genius of the Volkszeitung Corporation, Alexander Jonas, gurgled when he encouraged the Corporation to fight the S. L. P. "Without The People," correctly argued Alexanderleben, "the S. L. P. can not live," and he proceeded to reason: "The People can not live; it has no cremation or pinochle clubs from which to raise money; it has no craft Unions that need its support to enable them to deal and dicker with the employer; it must die." Such, essentially, is the tune that every dull parasite, long accustomed to parasitism, from the Czar down to the thick-skinned bourgeois trafficker, warbles when the body parasited upon moves to scrape off the barnacles on its body—and such is the tune that those parasites on the parasites who drain the Working Class, the barnacles on the Labor Movement, the pure and simple political Socialists, together with their counterparts the pure and simple craft union grafters, are cynically consoling themselves with today.

There is another smile, besides the one on the advertisements of Quaker Oats "that won't come off." It is the cynic smile that hardens on the face of the corpse from which life is shocked by some would-you-have-thought-it, unexepected jerk.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—"SUPPLY AND DEMAND."

A maple-syrup manufacturer, testifying before the House Committee on the Pure Food bill, declared that actual sap would not, in his opinion, supply more than 5 per cent of the demand for syrup in the United States. He considered this fact a justification of adulteration by bringing the supply up to the standard of the demand. And the committeemen seemed to be of his opinion.

Heathenism is that conception of Cause and Effect obedient to which a deity is fashioned to suit the physical needs of the worshiper, and obedient to which, as a consequence, the deity is remodeled, not infrequently kicked and cuffed, if it fails to respond to the worshiper's demands. Brought to this touchstone, Capitalism distances all heathenisms yet recorded, and the Capitalist is the heathen par excellence. In his uncouth-hideous pantheon the deity of Supply and Demand occupies a leading niche.

The bourgeois knows nothing of "Value." His interests render him blind to the thing. Its recognition would place before him the dread alternative of either stop feeding upon the workingman's flesh, or bluntly admitting that he is a cannibal. Unfortunately for the Capitalist the time is not yet ripe for Socialism to force him to do the former, and the Age is not that of Savagery, where inhumanity plumed itself upon its brutality. The savage frankly admits what he does; estopped by the hypocrisy, that the present stage of civilization foments, from pronouncing himself a cannibal, the Capitalist fashions for himself the deity Supply and Demand, and worships it.

The cult of Supply and Demand enables the Capitalist, after he has overstocked the Labor Market to cut the figure of a self-sacrificing devotee. "Supply and Demand regulate prices; price is value,"—so runs the bourgeois catechism. How could he pay to Labor a price higher than its value, being higher than that dictated by Supply and Demand? That would throw society off its hinges! Never! Forthwith, however, things happen that do not square with these interests.

In their scramble for profits the capitalists start colonies, or distant settlements. In these and such other new settlements the supply of Labor is below the demand. Like the heathen that he is, the Capitalist gives his deity Supply and Demand a box along side the jaw. Instead of paying the price for Labor that the supply and the demand would prescribe, he either apostatizes for a moment from his Supply and Demand cult and flings mud at the workingmen for trying to hold him to his creed, or he bolsters up his creed with the aid of fraud, if not force, to keep wages below the point that the insufficient supply would point to.

Another accident to the cult of Supply and Demand is the one brought to light by the manufacturer of maple syrup. If the actual sap would not supply more than 5 per cent of the demand for syrup in the United States, then, if the cult of Supply and Demand be true and not a heathen affair, the conclusion should be—"price being value and value price," according to the bourgeois catechism—that the price of syrup would soar up. Our bourgeois knows that syrup at $1 the table-spoonful would simply kill the trade. The cult of Supply and Demand immediately suffers shipwreck. Another box is administered along another jaw of the deity. The bourgeois again apostatizes; instead of raising the price he waters his stock and thus sets up Supply and Demand once more on its feet to be done reverence to.

Supply and Demand is the deity of a pagan. The correct conception of Cause and Effect recognizes Value as the basis of exchange. Where Value exchanges for Value neither would human beings be chattel whose price is determined in the Labor Market, nor would adulteration of food and other useful stuffs be requisite to keep supply up to demand.

PLAGUES OR TARES.

He who contemplates the visitations from Europe that fall upon the Socialist Movement of America—the Glasgow plan municipalization schemes, the bourgeois radical political upheavals that here assume the shape of pure and simple political Socialism, and the imitation British Parliamentary Laborite movement in the shape of the Gompers political venture—may well be puzzled to determine whether it is a case of the plagues of Egypt over again, or an ordinary case of tares; whether it is that America is so old-Egyptianly sinful as to call scourges upon her head, or whether it is a mere case of tares, that have to be put up with as the inevitable accompaniment of the good things that America imports from Europe. The latest of these plagues or tares is the Gompers "Independent" "Labor" "Party."

When in France, some six and odd years ago the spectacle was seen of a Millerand, reputed a Socialist, taking a seat in a bourgeois cabinet; when on top of that, a ministerial "bloc," or parliamentary party was formed out of Socialists and bourgeois; when on top of that top the Socialists of the "bloc" were seen to stick through thick and thin to the cabinet's acts, to uphold its Chalon and Martinique massacres of workingmen, and even to support its bills for the military budget;—when such a performance appeared upon the Socialist stage there was a veritable commotion through the Socialist world. The commotion came to a head at Amsterdam. No more stinging charge could be made against the Millerand element at Amsterdam than the charge that it "supported the military budget," that it thereby approved of the appropriation of funds whose only purpose was the slaughter of workingmen, abroad or at home, or in both places. The military-budget-supporting Millerandists' performance has been repeated in the Parliament of Great Britian. A Labor-Socialist-Fabian combination, openly allied with bourgeois politicians, carried some 40 of its candidates triumphantly into Parliament. One of them, John Burns, was by the grace of the capitalist government, "elevated" to a seat in the cabinet—just as was Millerand; most of the other Laborite members of Parliament disgraced themselves by congratulating the "chosen" one of their class upon his being considered sufficiently tainted to be "chosen"—just as the Millerandists did; and, just as was done by the Millerandists, the Laborite delegation in Parliament stuck so close to the cabinet that supported not only an "Education Bill" which contemplates the lowering of the school age in the interest of the exploiter who needs child-labor, but also SUPPORTED THE MILITARY BUDGET. The Millerand scandal of France has repeated itself in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is such a British echo of French Millerandism that Gompers has re-echoed here in America—at least incipiently. He has launched "by proclamation" his "Independent" "Labor" "Party," of which may be said what Voltaire said of the "Holy Roman Empire." The latter was neither "holy" nor "Roman"; the Gompers party is neither "independent" nor "Labor." It matters not whether the Gompers venture will at all points, down to the last, be a repetition in America of the monstrosity witnessed, first in France, and now in the British Parliament, or whether, thanks to matured conditions, the abortion will forthwith go to pieces, as is likely. Sufficient unto the day is the fact that Gompers has proclaimed the British affair his model, and has started, true to his model, by proclaiming his readiness to ally himself with any old thing that promises success, i. e., votes.

Is it a plagues or is it tares? Different views may be held according to the viewpoint. Whether plague or tares, it is surcease of mischief, against which the Socialist Movement of the land has to attest its virility by confuting it with argument, and downing with facts.

OFFERED FREE OF CHARGE.

It is not merely the Isaiah, or Christian feeling of the Good Samaritan, that moves us to spread the objections of Mr. Parry to Socialism under the eyes of the pure and simple Socialists, who object to a party-owned press as an institution of unspeakable tyranny, and to afford them the aid of Mr. Parry's mighty intellect in their endeavor to justify private speculation upon the back of the Labor Movement. The Good Samaritan feeling does play its role in our action. Nevertheless, seeing that, strictly speaking, The People is not a "Religious Publication" but is mainly intended as a flaming sword against the plunderers of the Working Class, another consideration, besides that of benignity, impels our action. It is well to hold the mirror up to Nonsense, to show Twaddle her own feature, Fiddle-faddle her own image and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure.

This is the picture Mr. Parry draws of the Socialist Republic:

WHEN WE ARE SOCIALISTS

A citizen shall be given a State number, instead of a name.

He shall receive from the State kitchen three-quarters of a pound of food per day.

No citizen shall weigh over one hundred and ten pounds, or exceed five feet in height.

Male and female citizens shall wear as a raiment the common scarlet garment provided by the State.

All citizens shall rise each morning at the ringing of the State bell.

All citizens shall pray for sixty seconds at the ringing of the State prayer bell.

The speech of each citizen is limited to one thousand words per day.

The step of each citizen is limited to ten inches.

Each citizen shall laugh aloud once every half hour.

No citizen shall snore in the public dormitories.

All food eaten by citizens in the public dining-rooms shall be chewed nine times on the right side of the jaw and nine times on the left, that perfect equality in mastication shall be preserved.

The finger nails of citizens shall be cut a uniform length.

All children of citizens shall be placed in the State public nurseries until the age of seven years.

All children over seven years shall be placed in the disciplinary asylums and taught the State code of rules until the age of fourteen.

All citizens over the age of fourteen shall be placed in the State public dormitories and made to contribute their share of labor in state factories.

A citizen shall be officially notified by an inspector of marriage when the State has appointed either a wife or a husband.

Notification must be made four days before marriage.

State inspectors shall be present at the first meeting of contracting parties, and see that the law is obeyed.

One kiss shall be exchanged between contracting parties.

At the end of three years the State will grant a divorce at the request of either one or both parties, and new persons shall be appointed in marriage to each one.

Any social citizen who is unsocialistic shall be thrown to the kraken.

The above is a budget of hints galore, offered free, gratis and for nothing, for scores of articles headed: "When we have a party-owned press—." After this, the gentlemen who are of the opinion that democracy does not consist in self-rule, but in cliques-rule, should not be at a loss for barks wherewith to bark at the moon.

Illustrative of the scabbery that is inherent in Gompers's craft Unionism is the conduct of Typographical Union No. 6 of this city. It is still bleeding from the loss of its strike against the Typothetae. Its shining star Editor Delaney weepfully ascribed the failure to the conduct of the allied trades that remained at work. And yet before those tears are dry that identical Union No. 6 now leaves in the lurch the firemen, engineers, stereotypers, pressmen and other crafts in the Tribune building who sought better conditions. No wonder the capitalists dote on craftism.

A Springfield, Mo., city official struck the keynote of capitalist obedience to law. Said he: "If a single lyncher is convicted for killing a nigger, there will be ropes hung in the light-tower in the central square for each member of the jury, and one for Gov. Folk." Substantially the same sentiments have been repeatedly uttered by Democratic and Republican press if the Working Class carry the elections.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company defies the order of the Court, the Police and all the "powers that be," and that it otherwise insists its employes should bow to in unquestioning obedience. Although the Court ordered a 5 cents fare to Coney Island the Company insisted upon a 10 cent fare, and its 250 "special policemen" and corps of heavy weight inspectors dragged out of the cars fully 1,000 passengers, who thereby had to walk half the way. Lo, the capitalist "Law and Order."

Stockholders of Southern Pacific who were induced to sell by the newspaper reports of the heavy blow dealt to the road by the San Francisco disaster are now up in arms. A big dividend having been declared on the stock, these stockholders feel that they were jockeyed out of their property. They threaten all manner of things. Imagine the workingman looking for redress on the ground that the false reports published in the papers caused him to sell his labor-power for less than it is worth.

The electric spark of the revolutionary aspirations of the tugmen who organized a Union last Friday was quickly run into the ground by an agent of Belmont who induced the new Union to join Gompers's A. F. of L. The employers are now safe.

Many of the passengers who did not care to be dragged out of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's cars to Coney Island Snuday 12th inst., and who would not submit to the Company's extortion of a 10-cent fare, walked to the Culver line and paid the regulation 15 cents. Great must be the consolation of these passengers when they discover that virtually the same stockholders own both companies. The capitalist has the people by the throat, whichever way they turn.

The award of one-tenth, amounting to $11,000, of the Coke Trust Fund to Harry Kendall Thaw, as his share of the property, is the latest illustration of the "active part" taken by the capitalist in production. Thaw is now sitting in jail awaiting trial for the murder of the architect White, and even his status as a sane man or a lunatic is trembling in the scales. Yet he gets $11,000 worth of the Coke Trust. The coke workers produce, Thaw enjoys.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS

Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

THE TYPOS AND GILLHAUS--A LUMINOUS CONTRAST

On August 14, according to "The Denver Republican," the delegates of the International Typographical Union convention, then being held in Colorado Springs, went on an excursion to Cripple Creek, Colo., where they were well received. "Fully 1,000 persons went on the excursion to the camp and the delegates visited the gold mines." Six days later, August Gillhaus, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, was summarily deported from the Cripple Creek district, after being insulted and robbed by the police. Why were the delegates of the International Typographical Union convention welcomed to Cripple Creek and permitted to visit the gold mines, while Gillhaus was forced to leave the district under penalty of forfeiting his liberty and possibly his life, if he remained in it?

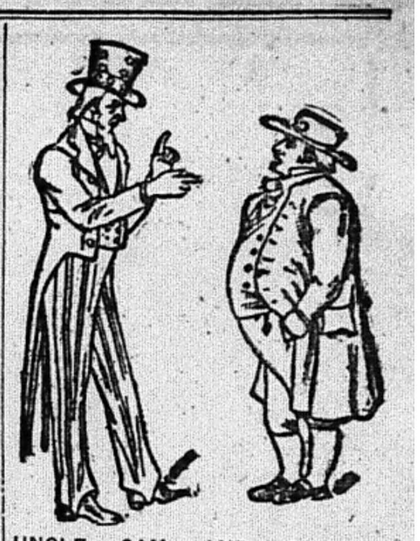
The reason is not far to seek: the International Typographical Union, though ostensibly a working class body, is actually a capitalist organization. It is based on and guided by economic theories propounded by capitalist economists and favorable to the upholding and perpetuating of capitalist conditions. The I. T. U. proclaims "the mutual identity of the interests of capital and labor," which causes the laborer to regard the capitalist as a brother; whereas the truth is that, in the language of Karl Marx, "The one conditions the other, just in the same way that the usurer and the borrower condition each other mutually." The I. T. U. regards the capitalist system as a finality, despite the industrial evolution from small to large production, which is pointing and preparing the way to and for Socialism. This recognition causes the members of the I. T. U. to consider working class emancipation an impossibility; picayune improvement is their forte. Such an organization cannot fail to be a shield and a bulwark behind whose form the capitalist class may perpetrate the most infamous outrages, without any danger of assault or overthrow, economically and politically, so long as its prestige and influence prevail among the members of the working class. For this reason, are its delegates tolerated; nay, welcomed, to precincts from which other men, members of bona-fide labor organizations, are expelled without any regard for their persons, property, or legal rights.

August Gillhaus is one of these men. He represents a labor organization that is truly a labor organization, being anti-capitalist both in theory and in fact. The Socialist Labor Party, for whom he speaks, is an organization that proclaims the antagonism of interests—the relation of horse and leech—that actually exists between capital and labor; and that the working class is daily compelled to engage in and strives to end. The Socialist Labor Party points out that capitalism is a transitory phase in social evolution, in which the working class is being organized and prepared, by constructive organization in the shop and at the ballot box, to inaugurate Socialism. In brief, the Socialist Labor Party is the opposite of the International Typographical Union, teaching true economics and arousing the working class to the need and the possibility of emancipation from capitalism. The representative of such an organization is bound to be a menace to the continuation of the system of economic and political spoliation and tyranny so strikingly exemplified by the capitalist brigands of Cripple Creek, Colo., otherwise known as the Mine Owners' Association. He is a forerunner of a better social order, who, like the Abolitionists, must be proscribed and hunted, in order that the modern slavery of the capitalist plutocracy may be continued with profit and safety to themselves.

This keen, instinctive regard for the protection of its own infamous career, by the capitalist class, reflects discredit upon the I. T. U., while crowning the S. L. P. with honor. The fact that the S. L. P. is not and cannot be classed with the pro-capitalist organizations is growing more apparent daily, with the resulting triumph of S. L. P. principles among an ever-increasing number of workingmen, formerly supporters of the I. T. U.'s and the political parties that uphold them. It now remains for the militant members, friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P. throughout the country, to make this fact ever more apparent by lining up with the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, in support of its determination to rebuke the Gillhaus outrage, and carry the war against Capitalism into the enemy's own country.

Send in funds! On with the battle against capitalism!

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—There was a Socialist Labor Party meeting the other day that should damn you Socialists forever in the eyes of the workers of this country.

UNCLE SAM—Did it fire bombs?

B. J.—No; it favored the importation of pauper labor.

U. S.—You are mistaken; what it did was denounce the anti-immigration howl.

B. J.—What is the difference?

U. S.—A good deal. This anti-immigration howl is a fraud on the people.

B. J.—Do you call it a fraud on the people to relieve the labor market?

U. S.—That would not be a fraud; but to make believe one wants to relieve the labor market and in that way gain the confidence of those in whose interest it is that the labor market be relieved, and armed with their confidence acquire power to overstock the labor market still more—that is the fraud.

B. J.—In what way is anti-immigration all that?

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the compositors; did immigration do that?

B. J.—No; the numerous machines did it.

U. S.—The labor market is overstocked to the weavers; did immigration do that?

B. J.—Why, no; the steam and automatic looms did it.

U. S.—And so we may go through the whole string of the nation's industries. Machinery, born in this country, overstocks the labor market much more by displacement than immigration does. Now, anti-immigration laws cannot, in the very nature of things, be enforced, and their violations are hard to detect; on the other hand, the injury done to labor by privately owned machinery could be remedied by the popular ownership of it. When a pickpocket wants to rifle your right side pocket he tips your hat on the left; he thereby throws you off your guard on the right and has free play. These anti-immigration howls are of that nature. In the first place, it sounds plausible to impute the hardships of labor solely to immigration; in the second place, the way to save all the good there is in the machine, and at the same time prevent its ravages among the workers, is not so clear. It is, therefore, the veriest imitation of the pickpocket's trick to beat the alarm against immigration. By doing that, even if immigration were wholly stopped capitalist exploitation would continue unabated through the displacement of labor by the machine. The capitalist would have engaged the attention of the workers with a question that amounts to nothing, and would thereby draw their attention away from the real issue. Don't you see the fraud?

B. J.—But doesn't immigration do some harm? Won't you take a loaf rather than nothing?

U. S.—I would take a quarter of a loaf rather than nothing; but I refuse to accept two lumps of stone as large as a loaf each, and called loaf, for a loaf of bread. Who are the people who bring in the immigration? Is it the workers?

B. J.—No; the capitalists.

U. S.—That being so, just think how they try to fool you with a stone that they call "half a loaf!" These very capitalists who want the immigrants are to be the ones to keep them out! They want the whole loaf of genuine bread that consists in your ballot, and they promise to give you a law which according to yourself, it is in their interest not to enforce! You are a fool and they know it, and that's why they keep on with their tricks to trick you out of your ballot.

B. J. (looks crestfallen).

U. S.—Not the foreign laborer is the enemy you should guard against; that enemy is the capitalist class. The workers of all lands are your brothers Vote the capitalist class down and out.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ONE OF A THOUSAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find two dollars, one to be applied on State Agitation Fund, and the other for the fund to fight out the outrage on comrade Gilhaus. We only wish we were able to make up the entire amount needed for the latter fund; but as we can only offer our mite, we do so with the hope that 1,000 other comrades will feel the same as we do.

S. L. Brooks.

Binghamton, N. Y., August 29.

WILL SOME CHEMICAL READER THROW LIGHT ON THIS?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For the information of myself and the enlightenment of some of my capitalist friends, wish you would dig up and publish the facts concerning the Denatured Alcohol Bill passed by the last Congress.

There is train of circumstances connected with it that I want explained.

1st. I remember reading in some paper say a couple of years ago that it was possible to manufacture alcohol from Calcium Carbide at an expense of about 2½ cents a gallon. This was said to be the connecting link between organic and inorganic chemistry and probably is why I remember it. It may however not be a fact.

2nd. On the end of the drums the carbide comes in used to to be a paper with a printed agreement that the purchaser would not use the contents for any other purpose except to generate heat, light or power. Lately this is left off.

3rd. The carbide is manufactured chiefly by electrictiy at Niagara and sems to be controlled by the Standard Oil crowd.

4th. The plea that Denatured alcohol would cheapen the fuel for gas engines, etc., looks fishy when it has to be mixed with wood alcohol which was free of tax.

Let us have the facts about this whether it conflicts with the theory I have formed or not.

I have no personal interest in the matter but if I am right I want to drive it into my administration friends.

I am a member of Section Tacoma, S. L. P. and my home address is Auburn, Wash.

Yours truly,
F. H. C.

Bly, Ore., Aug. 23.

'TIS TRUE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I inclose a clipping form the Caldwell, (Idaho) "Socialist," formerly the Toledo O., "Socialist." Could you state if there is any truth in it. Does the S. P. really fear unity to such an extent?

Yours for the Revolutiion,
F. W. Bosshord.

[Enclosure]

—Hudson County, N. J., Socialists withdrew Comrades James F. Reilly and Geo. H. Headley from the state committee for their actions in the recent unity conference with the S. L. P. of that state. It will be remembered that the comrades mentioned agreed to everything proposed by the S. L. P. delegates and ridiculed every vital point of difference in views on organization held by the Socialist party.

NEW JERSEY'S "CRAFT STRUGGLERS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Craft Strugglers" of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, have just ended their annual farce, called convention; and had their pictures printed in the different capitalist sheets with a lengthy report of their good and noble work (sic.) The praise of this corrupt bunch by the Jersey City "Evening Journal" is too long to discuss. I send herewith the heading of the article and also a portion of the report referring to a Moyer and Haywood resolution which brand that bunch of Labor fakirs as the worst contemptible traitors to the working class. Read fellow workingmen and blush with shame if you are represented in this New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

What excuse will the New Jersey pure and simple political Socialists have to offer this time? Is this a noble waging of the class struggle? If there was a spark of revolution in these poor fellows who call themselves Socialists, they would resolve to forever brand this Federation of capitalist pliant tools as traitors. Oh no! but the pure and simple Socialist is doing a great good, thinks he (?). However if you want to know, get any capitalist paper printed in this state dated Aug. 22, 1906.

N. M. Hemberg.

Jersey City, New Jersey, Aug. 22.

[Enclosure]

LABOR MEN WON'T INDORSE SOCIALISM.

Convention Finds Fault With Bakeries in This City and Newark.

Big Cigar Firms Declared Non-Union.

A resolution condemning the action of the authorities of Idaho and Colorado in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair, in which they are charged with conspiring in the murder of Gov. Stennenbeg, created some discussion and was referred back to a committee to present a more acceptable resolution, which would properly show its dissaproval of the methods employed by the authorities, and demanding a fair and speedy trial for the accused men.

SOCIALISM IN ALASKA.

To the Daily and Wekly People:—A few lines from the far away North, may, at this time, have a cooling effect upon those who are sweltering down in the States. It is now about six weeks since I left Denver, Colorado, for Fairbanks, Alaska. On my arrival in Seattle, I went to the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World. I met the members of Section Seattle Socialist Labor Party; and also a number of Socialist Party members there. On Sunday afternoon and evening, June 10, I spoke on the street corner near their headquarters; also on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, assisted at the latter meetings by comrade Monette of Seattle and one young member of the I. W. W. by the name of Turner. He will make a good agitator after some practice.

After a few days stay, I took the steamer for Skagway; then by rail over the White Pass and Yukon road to White Horse, I. T., down the river by boat to Dawson. There I had the pleasure of meeting a good many Socialists; two brothers by the name of Johnston, who have a barber shop; one Claude Burmingham, and Chas. Mulcahy. The latter is the proprietor of the Merchant's Cafe. He will serve you with a good meal at 1 dollar and talk on Social Evolution for desert, gratis. He is an interesting character. There are a lot of Socialists in Dawson and a good many that have made a study of the subject. One of them took me and a friend by the name of Stimson around to see the town. As it happened it was the longest day in the year. We stayed up till late in the morning. We went to the home of our escort and heard some music played at daylight (midnight). We then repaired to a cafe and were royally treated. The next day I left for Fairbanks.

I spoke at a meeting to the passengers. A good many questions were asked and answered. The meeting was an all around interesting one. I met one member of the Socialist local of Spokane by the name of J. E. Forlin. The boys in Dawson gave me the names of five comrades here; and I have met three of them, G. J. Tailor, of San Francisco; John Charley and Gus Anderson. There are a great many symapthizers here. I am getting their names so that we might get someone to handle the Socialist Labor Party's papers and books. They could be sold here better then elsewhere.

On Friday, July the 13th, I spoke at a meeting here. A great deal of interest was manifested; but no qeustions were asked. I will speak here to-morrow on the Industrial Workers of the World. I have been told that no Socialist has been heard here before. The miners are all interested.

There is no place in all America where a man has to work so hard for his money as here. There is no such thing known here as steady work. The town is full of idle men and without money to get back to the States. At Fort Gibbons, Alaska, I met a member of the I. W. W. by name of L. V. Crosby. He is a native of Australia and was posted on the I. W. W. He is doing good work. I will now bring this to a close, as I am going out hunting (for a master).

Yours for Socialism,
Carl Starkenberg.

Fairbanks, Alaska, July 20.

SALVATION ARMY, SOCIAL SCAVENGER AND BUSINESS INVESTMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The accompanying is a copy of a clipping taken from the "Buffalo News" of Nov. 2, 1904.

As a number of comrades have asked for copies of this clipping, and because it has been used from the soap-box on several occasions in exposing the leading business philanthropy, The Salvation Army," I think it a good idea if you would publish the copy, so that every speaker can carry a copy of this clipping with him.

Yours Fraternally,
Chas. J. Ball, Jr.

Chicago, Ill., August 26.

COPY.

From "Buffalo Evening News."
November 2nd, 1904.

"Shall we help clear the city of Human waste."

"Editor Evening News.

"As a business man among business men, I am interested in seeing the great Salvation Army movement work out the problem of clearing the city of its "human waste." It is doing it with great rapidity and effectiveness. Shall we help? The institution wants immediately in Buffalo $50,000. It does not ask for it as a gift or charity, but upon purely business principles. It will pay 6 per cent interest semi-annually through a Buffalo bank and do it as promptly as the government. The security is beyond question. The army institution now owns real estate to the value of $1,500,000 in the United States alone, while its gross income has reached the enormous figures of nearly $2,000,000 annually. It is only offering a limited amount of guarranteed stock the income from sales to be used in its industrial and colonial department. It has just purchased 99 Seneca street, which will acomodate large numbers of homeless men when it is in working order. It will require the entire sum to clear this property and the woman's home at 69 Cottage street from debt. Surely you want to help and at the same time obtain for yourself a loan amply secured with nearly twice the interest paid upon a savings bank deposit.

The little Industrial home rented at 106 Main, started with about $20 of borrowed money and is now paying a net profit of fully $100 a month. One of the small "marvels in finance." Its just this same way with the various homes and colonies all over the country. The late Senator Hanna saw how wisely the business was handled and took a large amount of stock. Gov. Herrick of Ohio did the same. "The Salvation Army Industrial Homes Co.," is fully incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for $500,000 par value of shares $10. There is only a limited amount left for sale and Buffalo must secure them. You may ask, can the army pay the interest and take up the stock later? Fifteen thousand dollars annually will pay the interest on all the stock allowed to be sold. The property value of the skilled and grateful workers, who have "pulled from the depths" and who work early and late for mere necessities until a better position can be furnished them, that they make, as has been proven, one dollar of loan brings eight more with it. Where is a more practical business philanthropy.

A Buffalo Business Man.
Buffalo, October 31. 1904.

THE MOTE SEEN BY THE MICHIGAN S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Under the very appropriate caption, "He ses the mote in other's eyes," I notice the letter of Wm. L. Benessi, dated Aug. 15th in the Weekly People of August 25th, page 5. We were comrades in the Socialist Party not so long ago; and I wish to reply to him on behalf of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan.

Mutual confidence is the basis of unity. In the working class, mutual confidence, in turn, must be based not on feeling but on knowledge.

There are two facts overlooked by bro. Benessi, viz:

1st. The convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan was held at Detroit on the 3rd of July, one day prior to that of the Socialist Party at Grand Rapids on July 4th.

2nd. The attitude of the Socialist Labor Party of which Michigan is a SUB-DIVISION, is determined; while that of the Socialist Party of Michigan, A CONSTITUENT PART of the Socialist Party of America, is tentative—depending on the action of the national organization at its next convention.

Of the four principles acted upon by the state convention of the Socialist Party , that of state autonomy was not mentioned (apparently); and, consequently, the brother naturally overlooks the salient fact that the Socialist Party of Michigan is dealing with the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. Being myself but lately recruited from the Socialist Party, it is with no unkindness that I say: "I admire your nerve."

This spring Section Detroit Socialist Labor Party, invited a debate with Local 2 Socialist Party on the principles of Socialist Unity as carried out in New Jersey. The reply of Local 2 is on file at our headquarters and I offer it in substaniation of our right to look upon the Socialist Party of Michigan as a capitalist party. No one will be more pleased than I, to see the position of Lo cal No. 2 repudiated by its party. Quoting from Benessi:

"I notice in the "Weekly People" of July 28th a report of the S. L. P. State convention held in Detroit, Mich. and I also notice that the S. L. P. of Michigan does not desire unity with the S. P. of Michigan because forsooth! this last party is a "Capitalist Party!" Now, I am not much of Marxian student, but this little I do know, I know that Capitalism is an organization pledged—aye—forced to maintain and perpetuate the wage system in order to exploit the wage workers, While Socialism is a movemen in process of organization pledged—aye—forced to abolish the wage system in order that the workers may reap the benefit of collective industrial effort."

Capitalism and Socialism are social systems clearly speaking, and not organizations. The system comprises the whole while the organization costitutes the main essentials. Given the main essentials of a working class organization properly constituted and directed and Socialism will succeed capitalism as surely as day follows night.

It was because the S. L. P. was pounding away at the construction of the essentials, no matter what they lost in effiort, no matter whose feelings were hurt, that I cast my lot with them as soon as I understod what they were doing.

As a proley identified with the mud sills, I have dragged my course in life, offending many with my unsightliness; being often hurt by the short-sightedness of my "betters," with my eyes ever on the beacon of emancipation. Those whom I offended I regret; those who have hurt me gave me incentive. I have yet to meet one without "mental strabismus" more or less acute. "Splenetic tirade" is a good phrase to use—it lays the blame on the orator, the auditor goes scot free.

The Socialist Labor Party is at all times ready to meet the investigating working class, organized in whatever form or unorganized, and will endeavor to make good its claim: That it holds the stragetic position for a successful conduct of the conflict between the workers and the shirkers, the proletariat and the capitalist class. It is from this konwledge that follows its attitude that: "those who are not with us are against us."

John Kortan.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 26.

"FATHER" O'GRADY ON EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Father McGrady, the son of Kentucky, who admires handsome women, likes fast horses and knows something about good whisky, has lectured here, having the opera house almost full for his audience. He was introduced by John Black, the present nominee for State Senator, S. P.

As a man of international reputation, the speaker held his audience well to the end. He explained the development of the tools of production and the world's markets, telling some comical stories and how he loved the downtrodden working class. He went to the top of his voice several times in condemning the trusts for their crimes. He pictured the glorious sunshine of Socialism, but never said a word about organization, political or economical, except that the democrats tell lies, and the republicans tell durn lies.

At the close of his lecture, he said he was an expert at collecting money in the past (I presume in his position as priest). He then appealed to the audience to drop a dollar in the hat, and slyly said he would not feel offended if some would drop in $5, as the socialists were all workingmen and had no capitalist to pay their bills. The collection amounted to $37.

The speaker called for questions, and I asked the following: "Are you going to accomplish all this with a political party alone, or are you going to have an economic organization to back it up, to take and hold and manage those industries for all time?" His answer was:

"O you have to have an economic organization, and I think the I. W. W. is the proper one. I am glad you asked that question. I never thought of that before."

His answer was not from the top of his voice as was the denunciation of the trusts, but in a tone so low that only those sitting nearest the platform could hear it; no doubt he feared that the lofty sentiment in the rear would feel hurt and at the same time bluff me from asking any more and stronger questions. Nevertheless I asked: "Is it not the duty of every Socialist then to work hand in hand with the I. W .W.?" He did not call this out of order, like the incindent in New Orleans, but said that he did not know, and did not think so and that he did not speak on organization, that there was much good accomplished in the educational part and that he had chosen that part. This I could not grasp: that all the good was done on the intellectual field and none on the field of organization.

I would have asked another question, but a woman in the gallery wanted to know if the earth would have to be destroyed in order to start a new form of society. Other kindergarten questions were asked and answered is a way that delighted a certain element in the audience.

Here is a vital point for the S. L. P. and I. W. W. members. The "intellectuals" must be crowded with questions and driven to take issue with one or the other organization. Too many of these speakers create too much sentiment, which in turn causes loose organization and the latter breeds corruption.

Workingmen must be encouraged to join the proper organization wherein they become class conscious and learn correct tactics, grow determined and uncompromising to accomplish the revolution. Some day conditions will force us to approach our enemy, and are we going to appear like a flock of sheep led by a priest to the slaugther, as the Russian peasants were led on "red" Sunday by "Father" Gapon? Or are we going to appear in an organization well trained with proletarian tactics, and a masterly discipline, aware of our rights and determined to conquer them?

Karl Marx said that an organization of ten men is more powerful that a world full of sentiment, or in other words, the capitalist class will fear ten men, organized on right lines, more than all the blind sentiment you can create. There is much sentiment and not enough organizaion.

The great revolutionary agitator, Ferdinand Lassallee, left such an abundance of sentiment behind him, at his death, that an hallucination prevailed for a long time that he would come back to earth and accomplish his mission.

Local Bellingham S. P., whose members have adopted a middle class platform and who kept pace with it for five years, and voted solid against removing Victor Berger for political compromise, as Emil Harman of Seattle did, are in their glory over the big number of socialists (?) McGrady had made in one and a half hour speech. Steps have been taken to secure "Jack" London, the globe trotter, to convince the workers that the S. P. candidates if elected, will usher in the co-operative commonwealth while you wait around the corner. Wonderful people make wonderful progress.

About ten years ago L. Gronlund spoke here on "American" socialism. He said there would not be $50,000 salaries, nor $25,000, but he believed there would be salaries of $5,000. I have been wondering ever since what kind of socialism that is.

May those intellectual speakers, who claim to be sincere in their effort to emancipate the masses, weigh well the following words uttered by some one in the past: "There are less errors wrought from lack of heart than from lack of thought." Perhaps they arrive at the conclusion that human progress is only possible when the heart is abreast of the mind. Workingmen, be assured there will be no socialism for us so long as we are unorganized, therefore join the I. W. W. and the S. L. P., both of them are O. K.

Conreid Beck.

Bellingham, Wash., August 20.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending Saturday September 1st, 150 subs to the Weekly, and 33 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 183, were received.

J. A. Stromquist, Bisbee, Ariz., sends 8; J. W. Johnson, Duluth, Minn., 7; J. Lutkenhaus, New York, 6; O. Haselgrove, Newport, Ky., 5.

Prepadi cards sold: San Francisco, Cal., $5; Boston, Mass., $5; Detroit, Mich., $4.

On the whole this is a poor showing. For the corresponding week last year the figure was 263, and in 1904, 349. It is high time that all hands awake to the need of the hour—a widespread circulation of the Party press. Get to work today and avoid regrets in the future.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We had some good orders the past week, the Washington S. E. C. leading with $67.87 for pamphlets. Milwaukee $21.70; Unity Club, New York, $12.08; Rochester, N. Y., $13.50; Butte, Mont., $5; Schenectady, N. Y., $5.18; So. Omaha, Neb., $6.50; Tacoma, Wash., $4.35; Los Angeles, Cal., $3.35; Stockton, Cal., $3; N. Y. S. E. C., $3.15; French Branch, N. Y., $6.25; Tonopah, Nev., $2; London, Ont., $2.25; Cleveland, O., $2.90; Boston, Mass., $3.50; Port Angeles, Wash., $1; Newburgh, N. Y., $1; Butler, Pa., $1.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., took 10,000 of the new leaflet: "Who Shall Control Industry," Winona, Minn., 2,000, Detroit, 1,000 Hoboken, 1,000, Chicago, 1,000.

Comrades, send in your orders early Don't wait until the last minute. If a speaker is coming to your town have your preparations made a week in advance. Active comrades report that never before was it so easy to sell pamphlets.

It is to be hoped that the S. L. P. organization of Colorado, jointly with the Socialist party and the Industrial Workers of the World, will take the necessary steps against the Anarchist Naylors who appropriated Gillhaus's property and deprived him of his freedom without due process of Law. This is 1906 and not 1854.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. L., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—First—The translation into "Radical Socialists" of the French political group "Radical Socialiste" is wrong. The "Socialist" in the term is adjectival, not substantive. The correct translation is "Socialistic Radicals." This group consists of the most radical bourgeois reformers with Socialistic leanings. It does not consist, as the wrong English translation would imply, of Socialists who are rambunctiously radical.

Second—"Independent Socialists" is the name of a group that claims to be Socialist but refused to join the organized Socialists which formed the "United Socialist" in France. Their Socialism is abstract and remote—too abstract and remote for organization.

Third—The "United Socialists" is the group formed, since the Amsterdam Congress, and which solidified the Guedists, the Blanquists, the Jauresists, the Allemanists, and some other minor divisions.

Fourth—The coalition between these three groups together with the Republicans and Radicals is hard to explain. It has for its foundation transitory purposes that are periodically gathered around the ministry.

S. B., BUTTE, MONT.—We cannot say how many Jews live on the East Side of New York City. The Jewish population of the city is estimated at 600,000. In that part of the East Side that is bounded by Division street to the south, Houston street to the north, the Bowery to the West, and the East River to the East, there live more Jews than ever resided in Jerusalem alive at any one time.

T. C. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.—Now to your last question—

We are not aware that there is a deliberate and systematic purpose on the part of the capitalist class to cultivate the drinking habit among workingmen in order to weaken their minds, and that that is the reason why prohibitionism is unsuccessful. The real reason, we think, why prohibition fails is the same that caused free silver to fail—its false economic foundation. Drink is not the cause of poverty.

W. F. PATTON, GENERAL EASTERN AGENT OF THE "NATIONAL LINES OF MEXICO," NEW YORK—This paper is not interested in the class that invests MONEY in Mexican mines and railroads. The paper is interested only in the class that invests its LABOR-POWER. The paper is not here to "allay the alarm" of the exploiters of the working class. It is here to drill and organize the exploitees to the end of putting an end to the social system supported by investing exploiters. Your article is not accepted.

J. R., HOOD RIVER, ORE.—Frank Bohn was in that region as organizer for the I. W. W.

G. R. R., SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—It is the acme of hypocrisy, fiendish hypocrisy, at that, when capitalist mouthpieces seek to justify the labor of ten year old children on the ground of their supporting aged parents. The capitalist first renders the parents prematurely old and paupers, and then seeks to justify his iniquity of child labor with the affectation of benevolence for "aged parents."

A. D. P., CANTON, OHIO—First—Eugene Sue's work "The History of a Proletarian Family Across the Ages" can be had in the original French. Apply to the Labor News, 2-6 New Raade street, this city.

Second—of the nineteen stories that the series is composed, five are now published in book form. Two others have been published in the Daily People, but are not yet in book form. That leaves twelve. Of these twelve nine are already in manuscript translation. For technical reasons their publication could not yet be undertaken in the Daily People. The Brass Bell is among these.

E. W., NEWARK, N. J.—

Surely after all,
The noblest answer unto such
Is perfect silence when they brawl.

V. G. A., SAN JOSE, CAL.—A definition of "atheism"?—Atheism, we should say, is that conception of Right and Wrong that denies, in the moral world, the sequence of Effect upon Cause, admitted in the physical world.

F. U., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Young man, we think there are some good qualities in you. For the sake of them we shall read you a second lecture. The first lecture had its effect. You realized the impropriety of sending a "reply" that touched not upon the points you had first made, and which the answer proved false. Now, then, if the statements published about you by Hershaft in these columns are lies invented by a "traitor" in your own Socialist party, give the name of "traitor" and other specifications. Get out of the bad habit, inculcated by the Spargos, and the Lees, and the Rosens, and the Simonses of slinging mud, and retailing slander, and of always being beautifully indefinite. Cleanse yourself of such smut. Be specific. For a concrete and specific answer to Hershaft, naming the "traitor," command these columns.

S. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Address New York Lying-in Hospital, 251 E. 71st street, or Maternity Hospital, 68th street near Third avenue.

J. S., DENVER, COLO.—The working class would not need to be organized economically in all the States before they can elect and enforce the election of their candidates. But if the working class is, as it is to-day, unorganized economically everywhere, they cannot elect, least of all enforce the election of their candidates anywhere. Consequently there is not one chance in several millions of Haywood being elected this year in Colorado, and not a millionth part of a chance in twice as many millions of his election being enforced, or of the attempt being even made of enforcing his election, in case he were elected. It follows that the question, whether we believe that bloodshed would ensue in Colorado in the event of Haywood's election, is essentially of the nature of Lord Dundreary's question, Does your brother like cheese? addressed to a lady who had no brother.

J. A. S., BISBEE, ARIZ.—In all discussions the endeavor must be to avoid injecting matter that will draw the discussions, from the subject that is actually to be considered, over to other subjects. The statement of things that are untrue is of the nature of such improper injections. It is not true that "the S. L. P. men of Colorado" endorsed Haywood's candidacy. The act was done by the State Committee as a proposition. As far as "the S. L. P. men of Colorado" have been heard from they have been heard from adversely. It is not true that "the S. L. P. as a whole" has done similarly. "The S. L. P. as a whole" position is yet to be ascertained. Whether to endorse or not to endorse is wise or unwise, cannot but be confused by incorrect allegations in the premises. Such allegations will provoke denials, etc., at the cost of space needed for the subject itself. The wrong becomes all the worse when perpetrated in such a long correspondence as yours. It is therefore rejected. The Editor of The People being about to leave town for about a month, your correspondence has been transferred to the N. E. C., to whom you are referred, if you care to appeal from his decision.

G. E., NEW YORK—The best thing to do is to call at this office.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; F. P. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; E. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; S. A. S., NEW YORK; J. S., DENVER, COLO.; D. M. F., NEW YORK; M. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; A. C. McG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; F. H. C., BLY, ORE.; D. M., PAWTUCKET, R. I.; M. S., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; H. M. CINCINNATI, O., B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; H. F., CINCINNATI, O.; S. V. D., SEATTLE, WASH.; J. W. K., DENVER COLO.; W. T. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; F. O. LONG ISLAND CITY. N. Y.; C. B., PORTLAND, ORE.; M. L. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Matter received.

THE IRON TREVET.

Another Story from the Magnificent Historic Series by Eugene Sue.

Translated from the French by
Daniel De Leon.

The Iron Trevet depicts the peasant uprisings in France, and in view of the peasant uprisings in Russia at the present time, this translation from the work of Sue is especially valuable and timely.

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THE GILLHAUS OUTRAGE

POLICE BACK DOWN AND RETURN HIS PROPERTY TO LAWYER EUGENE ENGLY—HAYWOOD'S OPINION OF THE CASE—CASH TO AID IN TAMING THE NAYLORS AND SHARPES.

Frank Bohn, acting National Secretary Socialist Labor Party, is the recipient of many donations to, and letters bearing on, the Gillhaus outrage fund. The readers of The People will recal that August Gillhaus, a national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, was insulted, robbed, imprisoned and then compelled to leave the Cripple Creek, Colo., district by Marshall Naylor and Chief of Police Sharpe, puppets of the Mine Owners' Association, on August 20. No charge was preferred against him. He was an "obrun out of town,

Among the letters recieved by Bohn is one from Wm. D. Haywood, dated Boise Idaho, August 28 in which the imprisoned chairman of the I. W. W.'s convention and Secretary of the W. F. of M. says:

"I saw by the daily press, the treatment accorded Comrade Gillhaus. He was fortunate not to have suffered bodily injury. The 'law and order' faction of that district are no respecters of person or law. For the time being they are a law unto themselves."

Gustave A. Mayes, Toronto, Canada, writes under date September 1.:

'Enclosed find one dollar to aid in taming the Marshall Taylors that are running amuck in Colorado. If I find that I can spare more after my bills are paid, I will send it.":

Carsten Hansen of Minneapolis, Minn., writes August 30, as follows:

Dear Comrade:—Enclosed plase find M. O. for $1.00 to help carry the war into Colorado and keep it going—in other words, to apply to the August Gillhaus Fund.

H. J. Brimble, writing from Florence, Colo., on August 28, conveys the following information and opinions.

"Frank Bohn.

"Dear Comrade:—"Yours of the 25th to hand and contents noted. Along with your letter came one from Eugene Engly, our lawyer, also an express package, containing literature and other things taken from August Gillhaus, our National Organizer. I had written to Engly asking him to see about getting the things back. He at once got to work with success. I am writing to Gillhaus asking where the matter shall be sent.

"It was unfortunate that Engly happened to be out of town when they nabbed our comrade, as, had he been there, Naylor and Sharpe would have been given a run for their money. By the way, I read in the "Rocky Mt. News" a few days ago that Sharpe is a renegade member of the Western Federation of Miners; that, in fact, he assisted in the deportation of men whom he had persuaded to join the union. This charge was brought against him by Sullivan, Postmaster at Cripple Creek, one certainly in a position to know.

"My opinion is that we should bide our time, and, when we have straightened matters out in this state, we'll send another man up there. It will be done before election, too.

"I am opposed to bringing suit against the eMine Owners' Association, Sharpe, Naylor or any of them in the District. It would, in my opinion only result in a waste of time, energy and worry. Capitalism is the emeny. Let us make it pay for the misdemeanors of its adherents.

"Gillhaus is now in Grand Junction, I presume. At any rate, he is working in that district."

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

The quickened pulse beat of the Movement is being expressed in increased contributions to this fund. The special Gillhaus outrage call of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, of course, reached the vast majority of the Party during the latter part of the week. Still the response has been considerable and many interesting letters are being received at the National Secretary's office. From now on to the end of the campaign let there be no straggling in the quartermaster's department. During the past week we have credited the following list of persons with the sums placed opposite their names:

I. W. W. Local, No. 244, (New York Typographical)	$ 5.00
Julius Samuels, New York City	10.00
Stephen Bailey, Delta, Colo.	2.00
Hermann Nitzlader, New York City	1.00
Fred H. Brune, New York City	1.00
J. E. Alexander, New York City	1.00
J. C. Sheahan, New York City..	1.00
L. Whitelaw, New York City ..	2.00
Daniel Graney, New York City	1.00
Antonio De Gitio, New York City	1.00
Filippo Nordone, New York City	1.00
Joseph Nordelli, New York City	1.00
Emil Reccli, New York City....	1.00
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.50
H. Bork, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
A. Gullerstepper, New York City	1.00
H. L. Berger, New York City ..	1.00
F. Guarnier, New York City ..	1.00
A. V. Westerlund, New York City	2.00
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn, N. Y. ..	1.00
John Kenny, Lawrence, Mass. ..	1.00
John Riordan, Denver, Colo., ..	.50
Frank Basky, New York City ..	5.00
Henry Eisenach, Schenectady, N. Y.	4.00
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I...	.20
N. Keiser, Providence, R. I.	.50
Henry O'Neil, Providence, R. I.	5.00
J. U. McPhee, Boston, Mass. ..	1.00
C. Benson, Minneapolis, Minon.	1.00
C. Okon, Minneapolis, Minn. ..	.50
N. Fuongaçio, Minneapolis, Minn	1.00
Julius Wolf, New York City	2.00
Samuel Brooks, Binghamton, N. Y.	1.00
Chas. J. Moller, Bonanza, Alaska	1.00
F. Clark, New Brighton, N. Y...	1.00
B. Clark, New Brighton, N. Y...	1.00
Carl Oberhew, Atchison, Kan. ..	2.00
Walter Karston, Atchison, Kan.	.50
R. H. Dittman, Atchison, Kan...	.25
F. Kodlitz, Atchison, Kan.	.25
J. W. Warnsch, Atchison, Kan.	.25
Louis Schenvich, Atchison, Kan.	.25
Myer, Atchison, Kan.	.25
Kukiem, Atchison, Kan.	.25
John Royle, Newburgh, N. Y...	1.00
J. Marks, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Van Veen, New York City ..	1.00
Total	$69.70

Frank Bohn.
Acting National Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

The regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, N. Y. City, on Friday, August 24. Moren and Kuhn absent and excused. Lechner in the chair.

Communications, From Thomas H. Jackson, gubernatorial candidate, two letters accepting terms of remuneration and route of campaign tour submitted by S. E. C. Filed; action of secretary endorsed. From P. De Lee, Troy; Joseph Sweeney, Yonkers; Peter Jacobson, Yonkers; and B. Reinstein, Buffalo, on signatures for nominating petitions. Filed. From Organizer William Wuest, Utica, N. Y., on outing in behalf of State Agitation fund, and enclosing $10 to the latter realized from the same. Filed. From Section Scandinavia, New York City, $2.90, weekly collections for State Agitation fund, and semi-annual report. Filed. Correspondence Bureau reported work of securing signatures complete in 48 counties; with that in the remaining 12, in the last stages of completion. Received.

The committee on tour of gubernatorial candidate, Thomas H. Jackson, submitted a list of cities and dates for Sept. and part of October. Accepted and ordered published.

In connection with the tour of candidate Jackson, the Correspondence Bureau was instructed to write to Sections and sympathizers in unorganized places urging their active cooperation in holding meetings, distributing leaflets and selling literature.

The secretary was instructed to confer with Daniel De Leon, with a view to have him speak in the principal cities, if his arrangements include a return from the Chicago convention (which he will attend as a delegate,) by way of the New York Central railroad.

State Orgánizer, Rudolph Katz, reported on conditions and prospects throughout the state. He advocated an agitating and organizing tour in which two speakers should work together, and believed this would be especially productive of good in the Western parts of the State where the party's organization and vote are not as strong as in the Central and Eastern portions. He also dwelt on the agitation that will be carried on by Section Schenectady, and urged its endorsement and support by the S. E. C. Katz also called attention to the fact that in some sections of the state, it is the belief that the offices of Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the S. E. C. were consolidated for the purpose of creating a salaried office for Henry Kuhn, upon his retirement from the National Secretaryship of the party. The report was received. The committee decided; to try the plan of sending out two speakers together; Katz and James T. Hunter were selected, provided the latter would consent to go; 2, to endorse and aid the agitation of Section Schenectady; 3, to cause it to be generally known that the office of Financial Secretary-Treasurer is NOT a salaried one; and that its duties are performed by the present incumbent after long hours spent in hustling for a living in the capitalist business world.

In the matter of county nominations, the S. E. C. decided, in view of its vigorous free speech fight and its loss of active membership through removals, not to press Section Erie County to make the same. It was decided to call on Section Kings County to make judicial district nominations. The meeting then adjourned.

Justus Ebert, Secretary.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met on August 26, at 2109 Sarah street, Pittsburg, with W. Kephart in chair. Present, Thomas, Gray, Kephart. Absent, Weber, Markley, Herrington, Male, Closs, Clever, Rager, Staley, Drugmond. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, acting National Secretary, enclosing voting blank for Nat. Sec'y. H. Spittal, inquiring about speakers; J. Laepple, enclosing check for $4.50, for due stamps; Labor News, enclosing receipt for $39.24, acknowledging settlement of debt due the Labor News Co. by the S. E. C. of Pa.; J. Bach, enclosing P. O. money order for six due stamps, also matter pertaining to state agitation fund assessment; A. A. Grant, enclosing letter from one N. W. Ambruster, seeking information regarding our state platforms; T. Weillding, enclosing matter pertaining to party affairs. Received, filed, and acted on under proper head.

The secretray was instructed to delay the sending of due stamps to comrade J. Laepple of Allentown; also to explain why the delay, and ask the comrade for information regarding the section in Allentown. The secretary was instructed to reply to N. W. Amburster's communication regarding our State platforms.

The letter of acceptance of our state candidates (already published)—was received and endorsed.

The secretary was instructed to notify our county organizers to push the work of securing signatures to our nomination papers.

The secretary was instructed to notify the delinquent members of the S. E. C. to attend the next meeting of the S. E. C. as business of great importance is to be transacted.

Financial Report: Allegheny County Section, 50 due stamps, $7.50; J. Laepple, 30 dues tamps, $4.50; total receipts, $12. Previous balance $14.86; Cash on hand August 25, 1906, $26.86.

The meeting adjourned.

David Lentz, Secretary.

ATTENTION CINCINNATI!

Daniel De Leon will speak at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street, September 7. All comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. be sure and attend. Committee.

FRANK LEITNER.

San Antonio, Texas, August 24.—Frank Leitner, Secretary of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas, died here at 11 A. M. to-day.

Comrade Leitner was one of the pioneers of class conscious Socialism in the Southwest. He was a delegate to the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party, and an indefatigable worker for all of its interests. Comrade Leitner was especially a hustler for the Party Press. On the 21st the business management had a letter from him sending subs and ordering prepaid cards and in which he regretted that illness made it impossible for him to do more for the Weekly People, in fact that letter was written in bed. At the time of the arrest of Brothers Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, Comrade Leitner said that it certainly should be a lesson to S. L. P. men to circulate the Party Press in order that by a widespread circulation such infamous acts could be shown up in their true colors to the working class. The comrades of San Antonio, of Texas, of the country, have lost a stalwart member, but the work that he did for the movement still lives and will live.

BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Monday, September 10—Central sq., East Boston.

Friday, September 14—Roxbury Crossing.

Monday, September 17—Castle sq.

Friday, September 21—Freeport street and Dorchester avenue.

All comrades are expected to attend these meetings, in order to assist in the distribution of literature and otherwise help in the work.

SECTION BOSTON'S OFFICERS.

Organizer, F. J. Callan; Recording Secretary, Thomas Maher; Headquarters Committee, F. Callan, Gronroos, W. H. Carroll; Auditing Committee, H. Hess, J. Swenney, F. Callan; Fin. Secretary, G. Nelson; Agitation Committee, A. Reimer, J. Sweeney, F. Callan; Grievance Committee, Callan, Johnson, and Carroll.

WISCONSIN S. L. P.

ENTERS STATE CAMPAIGN—PAYS RESPECTS TO BERGER.

Will Secure the Necessary 1,000 Signatures—In the Meanwhile It Nails the Slanders of the Hearstite Whom Decent Socialist Party Locals Want Expelled.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 26.—Nomination papers have been put in circulation by the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Wisconsin, to gather the necessary one thousand signatures required by law. There is much hard work ahead of us, but we know all our friends will do his or her duty.

O. Rosecas, of Haugen, is our candidate for governor; J. Vierthaler, of Milwaukee, for lieut.-governor; A. Wang, of Superior, for secretary of State; T. Horn, of Milwaukee, for State treasurer; A. Gunderson of Superior, is our candidate for insurance commissioner and Fred Schulz, for railroad commissioner; the last named comrade lives in Shèboygan.

Section Milwaukee is making rapid progress—ever more members and ever more financial aid is strengthening our Section. A very successful basket picnic was held Sunday, August 5. Our business meetings are well attended. Open air meetings are held every Saturday night at the corner of Second and Wells streets. As we now have six speakers the opposition has become very restless of late; the more so considering the great pile of literature and party papers we distribute and sell among the large crowds that always gather to hear our speakers. Things are moving along nicely in the Cream City; also throughout the State, as our ticket will show.

"The Socialist Labor Party does not exist any more," declared Mr. Berger in his German weekly, "Der Vorwaerts," of August 19. In the same issue, Berger devotes about a quarter of a column of slander against that very same Socialist Labor Party. As Debs observes, "Quite sufficient proof that it (the S. L. P.) is not dead is the attention given to it by those who call it so." And Berger's diatribe is one of the proofs of the existence of the Socialist Labor Party. He realizes full well the important part the S. L. P. is playing, and will play in the labor movement of America and elsewhere.

The personal slander against Frank Wilke, indulged in by Berger, is another piece of moral turpitude of him who wrote the stuff. Three comrades among them Wilke, whose Socialist Labor Party votes, the voting machine failed to register or counted out, are made a target for Berger and his consorts, who now come out and declare that Wilke and the other comrades did not vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. Funny is it not! Does Berger and his friends who denounce capitalist corruption and machination, then believe the absolute accuracy and reliability of the voting machine? If they do, why then all this commotion on their part, of having their interests so well protected at the election booth, if there is not something wrong somewhere?

Surely, it is only too true some of the learned editors of the Social Democratic papers do not always seem to be responsible for what they jot down. As it has also been very hot of late, we suppose that too may have had something to do with the illogical slanders of the very esteemed editorial staff of that great German weekly, "Der Vorwaerts"!

At any rate, Wilke will continue at the same old stand, delivering blows right and left, anywhere and everywhere, where he has an opportunity to overthrow a pillar of that shaky foundation upon which our society, the wage system, is built, whether it be a Hearstian Berger or a Bergerized Hearst.

Legal talent will be engaged by the party to look into the way the S. L. P. has been treated at the polls. A committee has already been appointed to investigate. It will be a hard job, we suppose, before those in power will faithfully and honestly record all the votes given our party, but then this is really only one of those many skirmishes through which the revolutionist has to fight his way to victory.

A mass meeting will be held on Sunday evening, September 2, at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. Norman Kulchinsky will speak in Jewish, Paul Schweinburg in German, and R. Sims in English. H. B.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

WANT BERGER EXPELLED.

Local New Orleans After Him and Arnold, Via Referendum.

The Socialist Bulletin of Louisiana, Socialist Party organ, contains the following in its August issue:

"We, Local New Orleans, Louisiana, Socialist Party, demand that the following resolutions be submitted to a national referendum of the party.

"Be it resolved, that the National Committee is instructed to order Local Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to expel from the party, Victor L. Berger and W. A. Arnold for treason to the principles of Socialism.

"And be it further resolved, that should Local Milwaukee fail or refuse to carry out the party's mandate, that the National Committee order the State Committee of Wisconsin to expel said local from the party.

"And be it further resolved, that should the State Committee of Wisconsin refuse or fail to carry out the mandate, that the National Committee is ordered to revoke the charter of and expel the State of Wisconsin from the party."

"Moved by W. Covington Hall and seconded by P. A. Molyneaux."

ILLINOIS S. L. P.

Enters Fall Campaign with a State Ticket.

East St. Louis, Ill., August 27.—The Socialist Labor Party of Illinois has nominated the following State ticket by referendum vote:

Superintendent of Public Instruction:
PHILIP VEAL,
E. St. Louis.

State Treasurer:
JOHN M. FRANCIS,
Duquoin.

Trustees State University:
TOBIAS DAVIS,
Chicago.

WALTER GOSS,
Belleville.

FRANK AHLBERG,
Moline.

The nomination papers are being sent out; and the comrades are hereby requested to hustle for signatures and return the papers as soon as they are full. Time for filing is near. The new election law requires that each sheet be sworn to by the person securing the signatures and that the sheets be NOT pasted end to end, as was sometimes done in the past. The number of signatures required is the same as before —1,000.

G. A. Jenning, Sec.'y Ill. S. E. C.,
200 W. 13th St.,
East St. Louis, Ill.

THE DE LEON TOUR.

The lecturing tour of Daniel De Leon is now assured. He will start from New York City on Friday, August 31, speaking in Youngstown on Sunday, September 2. On Labor Day he will speak at the mass demonstration at Newcastle, Pa., in company with Debs, Sherman, and others. From that time his dates will be as follows: Pittsburg, September 5; Cincinnati, September 7; Louisville, September 8; Indianapolis, September 9; Cleveland, September 10; Detroit, or Kalamazoo, September 11; Chicago, September 12.

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

DE LEON IN CLEVELAND.

Readers of The People in Cleveland and vicinity are hereby notified that Daniel De Leon will address a meeting in Cleveland at Germania Hall, Monday evening, September 10th, at 8 p. m. Germania Hall has changed hands and is now known as Acme Hall. For those not acquainted with its locality the committee states that it is on Erie street, two blocks down from Woodland. Come to the meeting fellow wage workers and bring your friends.

Committee.

CHICAGO ATTENTION!

Daniel De Leon on Working Class Politics at Apollo Hall, 262 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday evening, September 12, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party.

Admission 10 cents at the door.

Workingmen! Here is a chance for you to hear one of the most able exponents of the Socialist philosophy. Don't miss it. Come and Bring your Friends.

HUNTER AND KATZ

HOLD ROUSING MEETINGS IN FOUR CITIES AND TOWNS.

Socialist Labor Party Message Delivered To Workingmen In Cold Spring, Newburgh, Kingston and Rondout —Items of Interest En Route.

Kingston, N. Y., September 2.—James T. Hunter, of New York, accompanied me on an agitation tour during last week. We held open air meetings in Cold Spring, Newburgh, Kingston and Rondout.

Cold Spring is a village in Putnam County with a good-sized working class population. Hearst has his emissaries there among the iron moulders' union, which endorsed him. They are the officials of the local "trade union pure and simple."

Our efforts on the street corner in Cold Spring were well appreciated by the large audience that had gathered. Hunter showed up the capitalist parties and the character of many Republican, Democratic and reform politicians, Roosevelt, Jerome and Hearst among them. His audience was spellbound. There were a number of shining lights from the various political camps present, but none dared to even ask a question. The meeting created a healthy sensation in the village and the next morning as we went to the railroad station we were greeted by every workingman we met. The whole town seemed to have attended the meeting.

Hunter and I held two meetings at Kingston and Rondout; the one Saturday night, was a large one. Hunter was at his best and ripped the leaders of the black republicans as well as the idols of the would-be radicals to shreds. That he did hit hard was demonstrated by the many attempts that were made to disrupt our meeting.

Despite Republican rowdies, Hearst heelers and Hooligans, our meeting was a success, and many a workingman heard for the first time the message that the Socialist Labor Party speaker has to deliver.

The best meeting held was in Newburgh. J. T. Long acted as chairman. While Hunter was speaking a drunken Hearstite kept on interrupting. Though told by the speaker that questions would be answered he persisted in his interruptions. Hunter showed how, after Cleveland, who then was looked upon as a reformer, as Hearst is now, was elected in 1892, the industrial lords closed down the factories. He described the panic that followed with its Coxey's army, its soup houses and its bread-line. "Did not Billy Hearst give us the loaves of bread, then?" shouted the Hearst disturber. "Yes," replied Hunter, "and that is the only thing you can expect if you elect him, the bread-line. He will give you another 'bum bun' and shove it down your throat." The large audience was with the speaker.

John C. Chase, the Gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Party, was in Newburgh on August 10, but held no meeting in the open air; the street car employes were then on strike and the police department did not "advise" a meeting.

Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Frank E. Passonno of Troy, was in Newburgh during the strike but he did not follow the "advice" of the police authorities and held a meeting. Even in a strike there is too much of a revolutionary steam in the air to suit the ex-mayor of Brockton.

I spoke to our Newburgh members and pointed out the necessity of agitational work such as we carried on at Newburgh, being done all over the State. They promised to get together and help the State Committee financially to continue the propaganda work begun by us in this tour. All sections should do the same. Literature was sold and leaflets distributed.

Rudolph Katz,
State Organizer,
Socialist Labor Party.

THE WORKING CLASS OF TEXAS

(Continued from page 1.)

never will establish, justice. On the contrary, these parties will be found endeavoring, through persuading you to believe that "Anti-Pass" laws, etc., are of vital importance to you, to secure your support in helping themselves to a better living. They pretend to deprecate, and will howl to you about "Graft" in Government affairs; yet what but "Graft," to the tune of four-fifths of the worker's product, is the system which they so ardently uphold! And what but grafters—themselves included—upon the productive workers are three-fourths of the population, as a result of their ideal—"best possible"—system. Again, anent "Anti-Pass" laws: What good are they to the workers so long as the power to enforce them is in the hands of those whose interests are opposed to them? Colorado (or "Colo-Russia") has such laws on the statutes yet the Socialist Labor Party has in its possession letters from Colorado officials, from Governor and Attorney General down to Sheriffs and officers of Militia requesting transportation and acknowledging receipt of same, and letters from the Railroad Companies complying with requests, granting, issuing passes!

In conclusion, members of our class, we maintain that the only issue worthy of your consideration in this, as in all other campaigns, is contained in the economic condition of your, of our class, as set forth in the above analysis and exposition of the present, or capitalist regime.—In short, that the issue is Capitalism and Wage Slavery or Socialism and Industrial Freedom.

Workingmen! Read again, and studiously, the above address, and then answer as you needs must answer (being loyal to truth) in the negative, the question, "Will the other parties dare to touch upon it?"—and cast your ballot accordingly—for the Socialist Labor Party.

Respectfully
State Committee,
Socialist Labor Party.

Our candidates are:

Governor: A. S. Dowler, of El Paso Co.
Lieutenant-Governor: Carls Schmidt, of McCullogh Co.
Attorney General: Louis Martin, of Bexar Co.
Railroad Commissioner: O. W. Nelson, of Harris Co.
Comptroller: Otto Schuettel, of Bexar Co.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 1st, the following contributions were received:

Brooklyn: John A. Schwartz, 50c.; Mr. and Mrs. Compton, $1; James Macartney, 50c. ..	$ 2.00
New York, I. Newin, 10c.; A. Gollerstepper, 25.	.35
Herman Nitzlader, New York..	1.00
Scand. Section New York, weekly collection	2.10
18 A. D., New York, donation..	1.10
A. Westerlund, New York	1.00
M. Heyman, ½ of bal. Kuhn Banquet	5.47
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	1.00
Samuel W. Brooks, Binghamton	1.00
Schenectady: Henry Eisenach, $3; Jacob Bickel, 50c.	3.50
New York: E. Moonelis, $1; J. Lutkenhaus, $1	2.00
J. Van Veen, New York	1.00
K. Georgewitch, Schenectady..	9.00
W. Sauter, Brooklyn	5.00
"Poor Richard," Long Island City	.25
Total	$ 35.77
Acknowledged on August 25	497.36
Grand total on September 1	$533.13

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.
New York State Executive Committee.

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